△ Under the Banner of Comradeship
△ The Emotion of the Day

Korea Today

8

Juche 90 (200

Gift Plants Sent to Kim Jong IL From Aroad

Hippeastrum (the Netherlands).

Under the Banner of Comradeship

On April 24 Rodong Sinmun, the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Josoninmingun, daily of the Korean People's Army, issued a joint editorial under the headline, " Let us advance under the banner of comradeship". Below, the editorial department of our monthly, Korea Today, prints its summary.

The Korean revolution is advancing dynamically along the path blazed by President Kim IL sung.

The attribute of the Korean revolution in the new century is the red flag associated with the revolutionary activities the President conducted throughout his life and the omnipotent, invincible and invaluable sword is the revolutionary comradeship flowered by him.

Today leader Kim Jong IL is leading the Juche revolutionary cause along the road to victory under the banner of comradeship. To convert the whole Party, the entire army and all the people into a world of comrades and complete the revolution on the strength of comradeship-this is the unshakeable will of the WPK.

Comradeship-A key to Victory in the Revolution

The world" Comrade" came into being along with the international communist movement and has long been used proudly among the revolutionaries. There were many emotion-charged stories woven through comradely love in the long-standing history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, but no one put forward comradeship as the principle source of unity and victorious revolution and as a powerful weapon that should be taken in hand in the revolutionary struggle.

It was President Kim IL Sung who, for the first time in history, brought about the beginning of true comradeship.

His idea of comradeship was that a comrade is a million times more precious than pounds of gold in the revolutionary struggle, and that comradeship is the force to carve out one's own destiny, the key to human emancipation and perfection and the main engine behind the victorious revolution.

Kim Jong IL developed the President's idea into a complete system and clarified, in a unique way, the law governing the development of the revolution that starts and emerges victorious on the strength of comradeship.

If there are comrades who are ready to share the same ideology and intention, and if there is firm unity based on comradeship, a ten million-strong formidable enemy can be repulsed, trying ordeals be overcome and the final victory of the revolution be achieved-this is Kim Jong IL's steadfast belief.

Comradeship produces a powerful driving force for the revolution. Revolution is carried out through its main driving force-the integrated whole of the leader, the Party and the masses. When the revolutionary people have the same ideology and intention as the leader's and give their full backing to the Party, they can form the driving force of the revolution, and with their united power push forward the revolution and construction.

It is inevitable that the leader, the Party and the popular masses that have one idea and purpose form a comradely relationship in which everyone loves and helps one another progress.

In the world of comrades who have the same ideology and intention and share life and death with the leader, there are no selfish motives, self-interest, coercion, servile following, affectation or flattery. Moreover, there can be no betrayal and treachery.

Recorded in the history of the international communist movement are numerous heartrending events in which lack of unity led to the collapse of the revolution. History teaches us that without comradeship, the political party will turn into a mere club, the army will become powerless and the people will be left in confusion.

Comradeship gives a powerful stimulus to development of socialist society.

Under socialism, the people are masters and society develops on the strength of their united creativity. In capitalist society, based on individual selfishness, the interests of people are extremely antagonistic to each other, but in a socialist society, based on collectivism, unity and cooperation constitute the basis of social relations.

The establishment of a socialist system provides all the socio-economic conditions necessary for the unity and cooperation of members of society, but these do not come on a silver platter. Only when comradeship is given full play will all its members be bound together and their united force achieve the full display of the vitality of socialism. In this sense, the process of building socialism can be said to be that of comradeship ruling supreme.

Comradeship releases inexhaustible strength. The people displaying comradeship in struggle go through fire and water, and work miracles and perform feats in the revolution and construction at the call of the Party and the leader.

Unity based on comradeship makes it possible to successfully carry out the huge tasks arsing in socialist construction, and reliability defend socialism from the imperialists' machinations.

Quotes from Kim Jong IL

" Nothing in the world is more precious than revolutionary comrades, and no strength is more powerful than that of unity based on revolutionary comradeship."

" Even 1,000 ryang of gold cannot by the love of comrades, and the trust of comrades cannot be bartered even for the whole world."

" In the world of comrades there only exist such confidence as ' I am you and vice versa' as well as love and

Comradeship develops genuine revolutionaries. The revolutionary road is arduous, and if we are to make revolution, we must surmount all difficulties and ordeals. Only those who are ideologically steadfast, uncompromising in faith and of noble morality can follow the road of revolution to the last. Such traits of revolutionaries can be acquired only in the course of people sharing good times and bad, life and death, with their comrades.

With the unbounded love of comrades, the revolutionaries come to know the greatness of their leader, feel convinced of the correctness of the revolutionary cause, and grow into indomitable fighters and heroes who remain faithful to revolutionary principles.

Comradeship is the kernel of personality and a golden remedy which makes revolutionaries the most admirable people in this world. When comradeship is given full play a large contingent of revolutionaries grows strongly and the revolution and construction advance unceasingly.

The Korean Revolution Is Glorious Revolution Winning Victory after Victory with Comradeship

The arduous and complicated Korean revolution required true comrades with the same idea from the beginning. It was because there were no true comrades that the early days of the Korean communist movement came to a miserable end after repeated failures and twists and turns. It was also because Korean revolutionaries failed to have one center and unite in a comradely way around it that they were smashed one by one, shedding blood in vain on vast plains, although many of them came out to wage a life-or-death struggle against the enemy. If a revolution is to be made, it should be led by an outstanding leader and there should be comrades who share life and death with him-this is the historic lesson of the Korean revolution.

President Kim IL sung ushered in the dawn of the Korean revolution through comradeship. The Juche idea founded by him his the idea of loving the people and the nation, consistent absolute trust in comrades and people. The Down-with-Imperialism Union(DIU) he formed for the first time was revolutionary organization made up of genuine comrades. He would cover a long distance overnight if it was for the sake of his comrades and the comrades entrusted their destinies to him, never hesitating to dedicate even their youth or lie to him.

Comradeship was the weapon which produced our invincible revolutionary ranks.

Starting from scratch, the President united comrades, and on this basis founded the revolutionary armed forces first. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, rallied with revolutionary comradeship, defeated the Japanese imperialists in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war by mobilizing broad masses of people and restored the country to them. Thanks to the revolutionary comrades who shared life and death, the sweet and bitter, with him in the flames of the anti-Japanese war, the Workers' Party of Korea could be founded on time in the very complex situation after liberation. Without them, the Party could not have rapidly developed into the political and guiding force of the revolution with firm organizational and ideological foundations. The major characteristics of the Korean revolution lie in comradeship, enabling the Korean revolutionaries to build a political party and army, and form a powerful revolutionary rank, by rallying all the people.

In the historic course of modeling the whole society after the Juche idea, the revolutionary ranks of Korea were steeled and seasoned and underwent a complete change.

The ranks of millions of Party members determined to carry out the revolution to the last, together with leader Kim Jong IL, have been boned together with comradeship. Invincible revolutionary armed forces have been established, and the single-hearted unity of our society, where al its members are united with comradely love and obligation, has reached a high stage.

Comradeship is the lineage and the source of invincibility of our revolutionary ranks in which the Party, army and people are united firmly with Kim Jong IL as its center.

Comradeship is the strength which has enabled the Korean-style socialist cause to advance dynamic ally, surmounting all difficulties.

The Korean people had to go through ordeals at every step in their struggle. Whenever manifold difficulties arose, our Party and people held aloft the banner of comradely unity, frustrated the imperialists' challenge and advanced the Korean revolution vigorously on the strength of comradeship.

The workers at the Kangson Steel Plant rose up as one man, bearing deep in mind the inspiring words of the President:" Let us pull through the difficult situation today, I believing in you and you believing in me."

Thanks to people had to go through ordeals at every step in their struggle. Whenever manifold difficulties arose, our Party and people held aloft the banner of comradely unity, frustrated the imperialists' challenge and advanced the Korean revolution vigorously on the strength of comradeship.

The workers at the Kangson Steel Plant rose up as one man, bearing deep in mind the inspiring words of the President:" Let us pull through the difficult situation today, I believing in you and you believing in me."

Thanks to the efforts made by them and all other Korean people, a great upsurge of Chollima took shape in our country in the postwar period.

In recent years, she sovereignty of the country and the gains of revolution have been safeguarded and socialist construction has been pushed forward without let-up, despite the rapidly changing international situation, the collapse of socialism in many countries and the intensification of the manoeuvres of the imperialist allied forces against socialism and against our Republic. This is due to the strength of comradeship.

As soon as they faced the trying ordeal of having to make the " Arduous March", the Korean people united more family around the Workes' Party of Korea and Kim Jong IL and met the imperialists' Republic with the strategy of unity.

Kim Jong IL administered the army-first politics, believing in the army and people. In those days, the supreme commander, officers and men of the People's Army, and the leader and the people were united as one in mind and purpose and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction, overcoming the difficulties with the People's Army as the main force.

The officers and men of our People's Army defended their socialist homeland impregnably under the slogan " Defend the supreme headquaters of the revolution headed by the great Comrade Kim Jong IL at the cost of our lives!" all the people displayed a death-defying determination to support socialism.

Comradeship was decisive factor in the successful solution of the issue of inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

The Korean people have long been making a revolution, united around Kim Jong IL with comradeship. As Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang Su and other passionate comrades looked up to President Kim IL sung as the star of Korea and the sun of the nation in the years of carving our the Korea revolution, so Kim Chaek and the other anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans regarded Kim Jong IL as the bright star of Mt. Paektu and entrusted the future of the country and the nation entirely to him. Kim Jong IL has many comrades with whom he shares the same ideology and enjoys the respect and trust of both them and people, because of his admirable disposition, preeminent, real ability, his loyalty to the revolution and warm comradely love. Pure and ardent comradely love ahs come to flower between Kim Jong IL and the people and this has become a driving force which propels the Korean revolution forward.

In the history of the Korean revolution, the comradeship between President Kim IL sung and Kim Jong IL provided a fundamental guarantee for the successful inheritance of the Juche revolutionary cause without any deviation or vicissitude.

They drew up the lines and politics of the Workers' Party of Korea together, guided creation and construction together and led the confrontation with imperialism to victory, sitting up late at night together by the side of the table to map out operational plans at the supreme command. After the President passed away, Kim Jong IL set a paragon of revolutionary comradeship by taking measures venerating his predecessor for ever and carrying forward his cause. The noble sense of obligation displayed by Kim Jong IL who carries on the cause of perpetuating the memory of the leader, has implanted faith in the minds of the people that the President is always with them and has trained them to be an admirable people who remain faithful to the Party and the leader with a clear conscience and sense of duty.

The Juche revolutionary cause started by President Kim IL Sung will be accomplished, so long as there is Kim Jong IL boundlessly faithful to the cause of the President and there are the Party, army and people united firmly around him with comradeship.

In the 21st century, too, the sacred history of comradeship of the Korean revolution continues.

It is Kim Jong IL's iron will to complete the revolutionary cause to the last, tiding over a multitude of ordeals on the strength of comradeship just President Kim IL Sung carved out and advanced the Korean revolution with comradeship.

Closely united around him, the Korean people will continue to advance vigorously, with Song of Comradeship on their lips, and will achieve the final victory of the Juche revolutionary cause without fail overcoming all difficulties.

Poems from Foreigners

Many people from different countries have been sending their poems to the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the DPRK as a sign of their deep reverence for President Kim IL Sung and leader Kim Jong IL. Only recently, the Russian Kantamirov Leonid Pavlovich wrote and sent the poem, " Song of Eternal Sun"; the Russian writer Alexandr Brejunev the poem, " Defender of Red Flag"; the Nigerian Abubakar Yakubu the poem, " the 21st-Century Sun Provides Eternal Life to Me."

Collection of Sketches

Kim In Song intent on creation (middle).

August 28 is Youth Day.
The whole country expressed great appreciation for the feats of labour performed by the young people and offers congratulations to them.
We find part of their feats of labour going down in the history of our country in a collection of sketches entitle " Our Young People Brought Up by the General" made by a shock-bridge member having taken part in the construction of Youth Hero Motorway.
The collection clearly shows how Korean young people built a 40-km-long motorway between Pyongyang and Nampho empty-handed when the country was under the most difficult situation. The producer of these simply executed drawings in Kim In Song, an ordinary young man living in Kosong County, Kangwon Province.
The collection gained him a nationwide reputation as an " artists".
Dwelling on the motive of his creation of these drawings, the said when I interviewed him:" Your praise is more than I deserve. I am only one of those young people who are fond of drawing pictures. But everything I had seen and hearted at the motorway construction site was enough to touch me to the core and bring tears to my eyes.
One day I happened to hear a chat going on among young people in front of a flash board has introduced Sin Jong Hui of a working group from Wonsan city. But her face does not flash up into my memory, ' Others were of the same opinion.
This is a matter of much regret, I thought. So after debating the matter in my mind I was resolved to sketch the faces of innovators and got started on this work.
Since then drawings of innovators began to appear on the flash board.]the drawings I had produced at first were poor, but everyone was glad to see them and was elated with work."

" Where Is the Dear General?"

" I Will Hug You after Becoming a Hero!"

It happened when the project for pilling up earth on the roadbed was under way.
The mealtime was over, but the builders, as if forgetting it, kept running, with jute bags containing tens of kilogram of earth each on their shoulders.
The distance everyone covered a day was more than 40 kilometres.
Cooks brought meals to their working place.
Having received their rice bowls, they dined in a standing posture.
" Here everything is done quickly, you know. Carrying earth, breaking stones, taking meals, sleeping and love affair between man and woman-everything is done quickly. That is why we are motorway builders."
After a while, he shouted:" Oh time, overtake me!" In response to his call, all the young builders dashed forward in high spirits with jute bags on their shoulders, now ahead and now behind.
After seeing this, Kim sketched them and put a caption, " Oh Time, Overtake Me!" on the picture.
Also contained in the collection is the drawing" I Will Hug You after Becoming a Hero."
One day a happy event occurred in the working group from Anbyon County.
A newborn first son visited the construction site to meet his father.
Builders greeted the baby with joy, making the construction site boisterous, and asked his name.
" He is Han Kum IL", said his mother bashfully. Upon hearing this, someone shook his head and said:" I think the name of the baby is not so good. It should bear a deep meaning…"
So a prize competition was held concerning his name.
Many suggestions were put forward, but it was finally decided to name the baby" Han Phong Nam" in the sense that he was born in the construction period of the Pyongyang-Nampho Motorway.
At that moment, the baby closely embraced by his father was laughing lightly, not aware that a builder-painter was sketching him.
On the day when they sat at table to take the specially-prepared abundant food sent by leader Kim Jong IL, all the young builders shed tears of gratitude.
Leader Kim Jong IL, solicitous about how he was able to supply more food to the young builders and dress them better, showed unsparing warm care for them at the time when the people all over the country were exerting themselves to surmount trying ordeals, tightening their belts, although he was leading a war of confrontation with no sound of gunfire in order to defend socialism, contenting himself with fitful sleep and meager food. How could they find proper words to express their heartfelt gratitude to him! chocked with tears, painter Kim himself could not take his food readily.
The night he drew a picture up to a late hour. It was the drawing captioned" We Wept at the Thought of Rice-Balls", which depicted the young builders sitting at table with tears of gratitude in their eyes.

" Sleep Was More Important to Us Than Food!"

Oh Time, Overtake Me!"

Quotes from Kim Jong IL

“ Young people are the precious flower of their country and nation, the most lively contingent of society and the future masters.”
“ Passion is the symbol of youth, the source of creation and feats and manifestation of a high degree of consciousness and responsibility holding dear one’s mission.”
“ The mental and moral traits of the rising generation show the prospects of their country and nation .”

His drawings total 147. he produced them all, fascinated with a world of deep emotion of young builders. The drawings include “ Where Is the Dear Genera?” “ Love-Permeated Potatoes Sent by the General”, “ Hurrach, the General Has Come”, “ What Shall I Say First, if the General Comes?” “ I Will Put on This Dress on the Day When the General Comes”, “ We Have Risen Up Like a Mountain at the Call of the Party”, “ Send Us Jute Bags Alone! And “ Pleasant Hammering”.

Making a collection of sketches, he thought hard of how to entitle it. But no brilliant idea flashed on him. When he was racking his brains over the matter, someone’ s voice reciting a poem at a construction site caught his ears.

Youthful days do not come again.

…

what is most precious to young people.

Is to enjoy leader’ s confidence,

What is most brilliant life to them

Is to live up to his confidence.

…

Kim slapped his knee and decided to give the title “ Our Young People Brought Up by the General” to the collection of sketches.

Indeed, Youth Hero Motorway was a hearty response of the Korean young people in our era to leader Kim Jong IL’ s confidence in and love for them and the collection of sketches was the truthful depiction of their noble mental world and manner of work.

“ We’ re Waiting for the Day When we Meet the General!”

Visit to Hamhung Youth Goat Farm

Mountain Village Covered with Herds of Goats

Not long ago I visited the Hamhung Youth Goat Farm, located in Hamju county, more than 72 kilometres away from Hamhung City.

Covering an area of more than 10,000 hectares, it has 51 branch farms and a breeding ground.

Looking at the map of the goat farm, I heard an official of the management board explain the organization of the farm." The branch farms are divided into industrial and agriculture ones, and the compound ring road is as long as 60 kilometres," said the official.

The central part of the farm is occupied by a milk processing workshop, a veterinary surgeon's room, an office building, a youth school, a bathhouse, a clinic, a shop, a flour mill, a dormitory and a small hotel.

One the mountain slopes are comfortable dwelling houses for 105 families and the Tonghuangsan District branch of the Songhung Senior Middle School.

Looking out over the farm, the wonderful sight of grazing goats threading their way like floating clouds across the pastures of the valley can be seen.

In the past, the valley was not inhabited, but during the recent hard times of resource shortages officials and youth shock brigade of the city built the goat farm.

Pastures of Good Prospect

This goat farm has plenty of good pastures, enough to graze a large number of goats and other grass-eating farm animals. Natural pastures measure 1,500 hectares and artificial ones 150 hectares.

It also has a feed production base of over 100 hectares, whose mission it is to produce feed for the goats in winter.

At the start of the years of the farm drew up a plan to expand pastures in the with the increasing number of goats, and is striving to implement it.

Each branch has been assigned the task of creating artificial pastures to suit its location and regional peculiarity.

As a result, in the early part of this year 300 hectares of natural pastures and 100 hectares of artificial ones newly appeared where a large quantity of grass seed had been sown.

The farm also built another 10 goat sheds and more grass stores, and is working hard to prepare feed to graze the goats in winter.

Its depasturing system is quite rational: reserve goats go to the pastures 12 to 16 kilometres away from the farm, while milking goats graze in the nearby area of each branch before being milked every morning and evening.

Effective Milk Processing Base

The farm runs a self-built milk processing workshop with a total floor space of 400 square metres.

The workshop consists of a milk processing room, beverage processing room, freezing and refrigerating chambers, a refrigerating engine room, a boiler room and a heating room.

The milk processing room is equipped with milk powder production machinery, two electromotive and hand-operated centrifugal separators, a milk fat production machine, a double sterilizing machine, a double sterilizing machine, a double sterilizing tank and a cheese making machine.

Its branch room, where cheese, sour milk and other production machinery is located, was built 20 kilometres away in the Chonuisan area, due to the suitable feature of the area.

The processing base produces milk fat, cheese, yogurt, sour milk and other dairy products.

The milk is delivered by the van which collects milk from each branch farm along the ring road, once every morning and evening.

Last year, a lot of processed milk products from the base were supplied to crèches, kinder-gartens, disable soldiers and other residents of the city.

The officials and employees of the farm are determined to produce a greater variety of processed milk products than last year.

Jong Chol Su

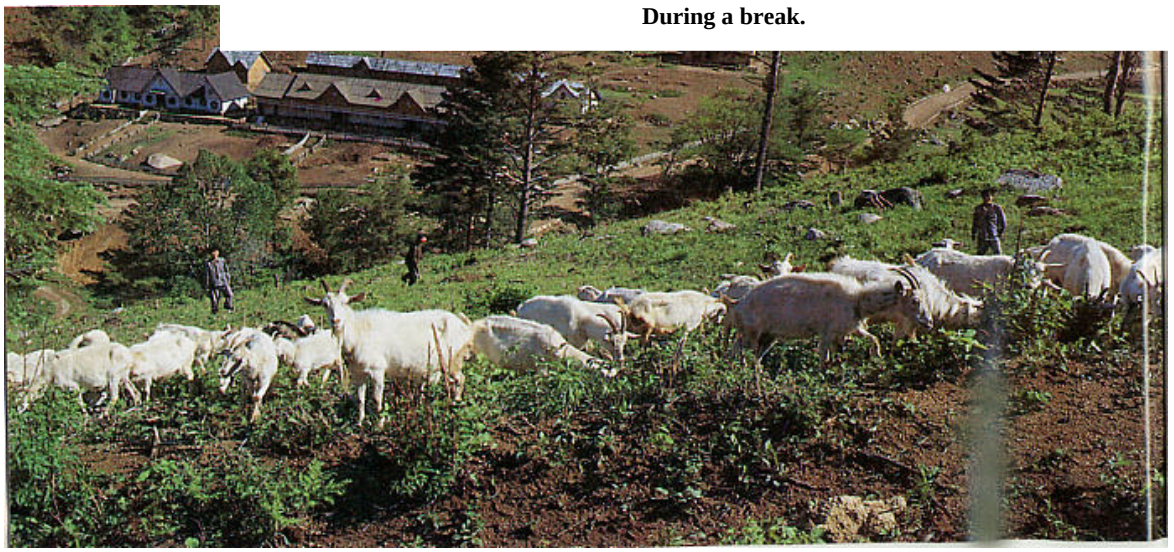
Experiences in goat breeding

Primary attention is given to veterinary and preventive work.

Severe sterilization test is made.

Conclusion held to improve the quality of products.

During a break.



The Only Heroine

The 40-odd km highway form Pyongyang to Nampho, which was built in the hardest time of the " Arduous March", is associated with the brilliant feats of the young Korean people. In order to honour their exploits, the country name it Youth Hero Motorway. The project produced 34 Labour Heroes, and the only heroine among them is Ri Kyong Hui, 26, from the June 5 Electric Appliances Factory.

Ri used to say that passionate young people ought to shoulder the most difficult tasks of socialist construction and put herself first in line all the time. So she was the first to volunteer for work at the construction site of the motorway.

She went to the construction site with high spirits but found the situation there was beyond her imagination. The scale of the project was tremendous, but there were few transport vehicles, and no hope of getting any stocks either. Not that they were allowed to wait with crossed arms. There must be a way to push ahead with the work they thought. Young people began to use stretcher to carry materials. But this was hepeless in getting things done properly, so they took to knap-sacks to carry earth. Yet it was still not an ideal way. Finally, they thought out the so-called " jute-sack tactic". Each jute sack held 30-40 kg of earth. With the sacks of earth on their shoulders, the builders ran some 40 km a day. It was a back-breaking job. The boys were sorry for the girls, and asked them to carry the earth with stretchers. Hearing the advice, Ri said to her colleagues, " Comrades, how could we take it easy? Let' s remember that the more load we bear, the faster the building of a powerful country. Let' s run a tenacious race."

Ri is the youngest child and the only daughter in the family, but she was the " oldest lady" and the standard bearer at the construction site. Still dissatisfied with one sack of earth, she put another on the other shoulder and ran forward, saying:" Let' s run with a full load." Others followed suit. Thanks to such commitment, the roadbed stretched far and wide.

One day, a girl, running down a slightly icy hill, slipped on the ground, the earth sack spilling over her body. The sack was but and her body covered in dirt. Tears welled up in her eyes.

" Are you hurt?" a concerned Ri asked.

" No, you know we eat frozen rice at the workplace, saving the time taken to go to the mess hall. The sack is cut, and I' m afraid I can' t make up the time" the girl cried.

" Don' t worry. How about we run ten or hundred steps when others make one? We can even fly! Don' t you think so" Ri encouraged her.

In this way she inspired her colleagues, always taking the lead.

She was the champion of stone cracking. She made no distinction between her tasks and others' . If they failed to supply stone in time, she went to them at dawn with a hammer in her husband. She would wield it furiously, until she soaked with perspiration.

A girl asked if she wasn' t tired. Ri replied," Yes, I' m tried, but I want to dedicate my all to the timely completion of the project, which is a close concern of leader Kim Jong IL. I wish I could live up to his great expectation of us young people and repay even a little of his infinite loving care for us." Then she recited a part of favorite poem of the workers at the construction site.

…

please don' t ask me
don' t dissuade me.
If I collapse while running,
I' d like to be buried under the roadbed.
If I fall while flying,
I' d like to be a youthful stone
Of the road for all my life.
Oh, that's it.
We' re hot-blooded with youth.
If we fail to intensify the stone
Of the red flag,
That' s flying over our heads,
We' d be anything but Kim Jong IL' s soldiers.

…

in this way, Ri did all in her power to help hasten the building of a prosperous nation. Deeply appreciative of her intense patriotism and indefatigable devotion, the country pinned the medal of Labour Hero on her chest.

Yun Yong Gum

Many soldiers in the DPRK are engaged in importance civil construction projects. Charged with the responsibility of building the socialist economy while ensuring the security of the nation, they do their jobs with credit in any project they are assigning to.

One of their major current understandings is the Taedonggang Brewery construction project. The plant is in the attractive location of Songsin, by a broad highway stretching eastwards from downtown Pyongyang. The project is being managed by a unit of the Korean People's Security Force, which has distinguished itself in a series of recent civil engineering works such as the instant noodle plant in Pyongyang, pig farms in Taehongdan and Phothae, Songwon dam and the KPA April 25 Film Studio.

The ground breaking ceremony for the brewery for the people, the soldiers pushed ahead with the project despite the severe cold. The first step was the removal of 57,800 cubic metres of earth as part of the site preparation. As the ground was frozen hard, machines were unable to work properly. But that did not mean they could delay their work. They had to hammers to break the ground. The weather was at its most severe, as if to test their spirit, but the soldiers kept hammering, afire with the determination to carry out the order without fail.

An Chol was one of the youngest soldiers on the project. As he was the only son in his family for three generations, he had known nothing of hard manual labour. Soon his palms became blistered and his lips parched, but he would not give up.

When some older soldiers tried to make him rest, he replied, " I'm very worried about my work. I'm not skilled at this; I can't do as much as you. If I stand behind because I am younger than you, how can I become a good soldier? Please have faith in me."

An was not the only person of that sentiment.

One winter night they were given an urgent instruction to transport hundreds of cubic metres of earth by the next morning. The drivers were already very tired after a hard day's work, and the truck engines were frozen. But they showed no reluctance, making torches to warm up the engines, and fulfilled the task by 4 a.m.

The soldiers' spirit of performing orders unconditionally, even at the cost of their lives, ensured the Taedonggang Brewery swiftly took shape. Major production buildings for malting, brewing fermenting and packing, and minor structures for water refining, electricity transformation and malt storage are under-speedy construction.

The plant occupies 60,000 square metres of land, and the total floor space of the building will be 27,000 square metres when completed. In spring, many trees were planted in the area to provide an attractive setting.

Soon there will be the tape-cutting for the new brewery another structure born of the revolutionary spirit of the soldiers of Korea.

Three Times World Taekwon-Do Champion Relishes Coaching Role

The sports team of the Korean Taekwon-Do Committee boasts a 27-year-old woman coach. Her name is Kim Yong Sun. It was at the end of last year that she embarked on her present work.

On December 24, 1990, Yong Sun, an ambitious 16-year-old girl, joined the team and represented the country in Taekwon-Do over the following ten years.

" Trust must be reciprocated. It is no human being who knows no affection and trust. I used all my wisdom and energy to train myself solely to win gold medals in return for the loving care of the motherland which brought me up and enabled me to realize my dream," she said, recalling her days on the team.

Her effort bore fruit: she took 18 god medals at the international contests, winning the World Taekown-Do Championship three times.

The first time was at the 8th World Taekwon-Do Championships held in Pyongyang in 1992. in the 58-kge-category final of sparring event she defeated her Canadian rival, thus taking first place. It was her debut in an international contest, only two years after she joined the team.

At that time, Taekwon-Do experts from around the world praised her for achieving conspicuous success in her debut.

This encouraged her to further improve her special skills, such as the turning-kick, jumping-kick and jumping-and-turning-kick, and master many other new techniques.

The powerful, hard-working girls took part in the 10th round of the same championships held in St. Petersburg, Russia in 1997. After repulsing all her rivals in the 63-kg-category event, she beat her Polis opponent in the final to take the world championship once again.

Two years later she continued, winning the following round of the championships, held in Argentina. Her rival in the final represented the host nation, and had been identified as a likely winter.

The head of the Argentine Taekwon-Do League, who watched the final, said, " There was no ground fro declaring the girl from my country the winner of the gold medal, because her rival from the DPRK' s team attained steady superiority over her."

In recognition of the honour she had brought to the mothr-land, the state conferred the title of Merited Athlete upon her in 1997, and that of People' s Athlete, along with a deluxe car for her personal use, in 1999.

One balmy day last May, she married a stout young man with the best wishes of many people.

As a woman who is especially fond of music and who willingly gets on the stage to sing and play the guitar, she enjoys a cheerful life, and is now putting all her energies into training her charges to be performances as good as her in the near future.

Ki Yong Sam

Sixteenth National Festival of Science and Technology

The 16th National Festival of Science and Technology took place in Pyongyang from April 23 to 26. Over 350 items of high scientific and technological value were displayed, the results of the energetic scientific and technological drives.

The country has been promoting the project to adjust the existing economic foundation and display its potential to the full, while conducting a forceful campaign for modernizing the national economy as a whole with up-to-date technology.

Improving the people' s living standards in accordance with the requirements of the planned building of a strong and prosperous state is another key goal.

Highly appraised were the computerized supervision system of the circulatory-fluidized-bed boiler at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex, CNC Kusong 10, production of seamless pipes, the new long-range conveyor belt laid in the Sonudok area, a modernized brake valve for electriclocomotives, and development of the 7hp motor.

From Kim IL Sung' s Reminiscences " With the Century"

Trust and Treachery

(continued from the previous issue)

…

Rim Su San was degenerate. By a degenerate I mean a man who is ideologically rotten. Such a man does only harm to the ranks.

…

Though Rim Su San, after defecting to the enemy, divulged the secrets of our Headquarters and did us harm as a guide fro the enemy " punitive" forces, the KPRA became neither weakened nor disrupted. Our ranks united more solidly and our revolution, preserving its own purity, made strong dash towards its ultimate victory.

Traitors to the revolution also appeared during socialist construction in our country after the war. Choe Chang Ik, Yun Kong Hum, Ri Phil Gyu and others forward movement. Having failed to realize their factional scheme, they chose to betray the Party and their motherland. As they dropped away, our revolution made a fresh upsurge and ushered in the era of Chollima. Since tehn the world has called our country Chollima Korea.

There were traitors also in the ranks of the nationalist movement.

Choe Nam Son was one of them. It is well-known that he was one of the drafters of the Declaration of Independence at the time of the March First Popular Uprising. I once read his travelogue of Mt. Paektu, and found that every word and every sentence were filled with his patriotic spirit.

However, this famous patriot suddenly abandoned his conscience and faith, and followed the road of betrayal. In the early 1940s, when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was undergoing most serve trials, he wrote pamphlets with our names in big letter, urging us to surrender, which the Japanese dropped from the air.

In the KPRA there was a physician in his fifties. He was called the " Chungchong Province doctor". His real name was Ryu Han Jong. While following my unit for some months, he treated wounded guerrillas in various places.

Associating with him at this time, I found him to be an upright man. By means of a few gold needles and a scalpel, he treated every type of wound. As he as so skillful and, moreover, as he was so sincere, he was respected an loved by all the guerrillas. I also respected and loved him. Once I obtained a bear skin for him because he often step in the open. I made sure that when my men captured booty after attacking towns, they took medicines, and medical instruments needed by the doctor.

As this health broke down, we sent him back to his home in early 1940. frankly speaking, to live the life of a guerrilla in the mountains at his age was difficult to do with mere will or determination.

Three months later he came to us again. With tears in his eyes, he said," These past months I have lived a comfortable life, eating the food my wife cooked. But I could hardly swallow it. If I were to stoop to keeping myself safe and sound at home, how could I call it a proper life?"

it was a noble way of thinking, peculiar to men with unstained consciences. But it was not suitable for him to stay with us because of his health. I still remember how hard I tried to persuade him to go back home. He finally I did not go back, but reluctantly.

Immediately after liberation, he called on me with his daughter. My happy reunion with him is still fresh in my memory. Squeezing my hands, he said in tears that he had nothing to regret now that he had seen me in good health. I told him that as the Japanese had been driven out, he should participate in the building of new century with me.

He settled down in Pyongyang, working for the association for supporting revolutionaries and at the Pyongyang Institute as a surgeon. His daughter became a typist in the clerical section of the Provisional people' s Committee of North Korea. His two sons joined the Korean People' s Army, and fell in action,

…

An ordinary doctor as he was, how noble he is in contrast to Choe Nam Son, Su San and Ji Kap Ryong! He appears noble because of his pure conscience.

According to my experience, those who betrayed the revolution without any regret were those who moved with the trend of the times without any faith-grumblers, chance elements, careerists, the feeble-hearted, and those who participated in campaigns because they thought that it was the popular thing to do.

Those who neglect their duty, those who are irresponsible in their work, those who are always complaining of the thing or another, pulling faces when given tasks, those who are glib in talking about revolution in front of others, but busy feathering their own nests behind the scenes, those who take credit for work done by others without any hesitation, and those who tell lies, feeling no prick of conscience, will also abandon the red flag and defect to the enemy' s camp as soon as they have a chance to do so.

A common feature of these types of men is that they are without exception devoid of conscience. If a revolutionary abandons his conscience, what remains in him? Nothing. His ideals, ideology and moral fibre will al break up. If he forsakes his conscience, his personality will also deformed.

That one must be a man before being a revolutionary means that one must be conscientious and faithful to morality. Only a man with conscience can be moral and loyal. A man without conscience is delvoid of morality, loyalty, self-sacrificing spirit, sense of justice and sincerity. Comrade Kim Jong IL' s remark that loyalty to the leader must be maintained at one' s faith, conscience, morality and everyday concern is an aphorism.

Only a man with conscience can become a revolutionary. If his conscience becomes stained, his faith also becomes stained; a crack in his conscience means a crack in his faith and the paralysis of his fighting spirit. This is why from the moment he abandons conscience, a revolutionary ceases to be a revolutionary and becomes a good-for-nothing.

As he was at a loss what to do, his mother

We cannot go the same way or eat from the same pot with those who have lost their conscience. From the moment they have forsaken their conscience. From ours and play double games. We must break with them, or else we will suffer a great harm.

…

those who abandoned their conscience and betrayed the revolution ended their days in misery., without exception. History has passed a stern judement on those fellows. Even those who were pardoned for mirrors offence did not hold their heads up again as long as they lived.

In contrast, the people bestowed their highest acclamations on the fighters who cherished revolutionary conscience s and held fast to their faith till the day of victory, and crowned them with laurels.

Pak Song Chol, who had been rebuked by Rim Su San for volunteering to join the guerrillas without going through the proper organizational channel when he came to the guerrilla zone from a mine in Badaogou, followed the thorny path of struggle to the end and returned to the motherland. Today he continues to work for the revolution in an important government post.

One years, while on a march, Pak Song Chol, after receiving permission from his commander, dropped in at his house. For several years after joining the army he had been anxious to know how his family were getting on. As his unit was marching past his home village, he just wanted to see his kinsfolk.

On entering his house, however, he found himself in a fix. Taking their child to the guerrilla army.

He tried to dissuade her, saying, " Are you mad? How on earth can a woman with a child go with the guerrillas?"

But she would not let go of his belt.

It seemed that persuasion was no use, and she might burst into tears if he went his way, pushing her away violently. If she did so, the whole village would soon know all about it, and then the enemy would learn of it and arrest her and the child because they were the family members of guerrilla.

reasoned with her daughter-in-law.

" If you don't behave yourself, you may have yourself, you may have your husband killed", she said. " Suppose he fails to catch up with his unit by the appointed time, then he will be branded as s deserter. That would mean that he would become a traitor. Do you want that?"
His wife only shed silent tears. For all that, she would not release her grip on his belt.
This time Pak Song Chol's mother scolded him.
" If a man leaves his house for a great cause, then, he must do so resolutely. Hwy did you creep into the house at night, only to raise a fuss? Don't' show your face again in this house. If you come again before the country's liberation, I'll break your legs."
Only then did his wife let go of his belt.
He was so moved by his mother's words that he left the house there and then.
In term of their knowledge of affairs, can Pak's mother and wife be compared to Rim Sus San? But in terms of their view of and attitude to the revolution, they were teachers incomparably superior to Rim Su San. How beautiful was his wife's aspiration to fight as a guerrilla carrying their child on her back, and how ennobling and sublime was the will of his mother who threatened his son that she would break his legs if he appeared in the house again before the country was liberated.
On the day Kim Ik Hyon was awarded the title of Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army, I recalled the day when he had come to the Diyangxi plateau at a tender age to volunteer for the guerrilla army, and the day when he had written his will on a tree after scraping some of the bark away and waited for the moment of his death from hunger in some bushes while coming back to Headquarters, spurning Ji Kap Ryong's urgings to desert.
It was because Kim Ik Hyon was prepared for death and was not afraid of it that he could survive and become known to posterity.
Kim Ik Hyon was fine guerrilla, and Jon Mun Sop, who brought Kim Ik Hyon and Kim Pong Rok back to Headquarters, supporting them all the way, was also tenatious and steadfast in his comradely loyalty. Tears were streaming down his face when he brought the two unconscious comrades-in-arms back to Headquarters. The haggard looks of the two men were too heatbreaking for him to hold back tears.
Had Jon Mun Sop been a man of feeble revolutionary conviction, devoid of loyalty and conscience, he would have deserted his comrades in order to escape hunger himself. A little way from the mountain, he could have gone anywhere he wanted. There were no wire entanglements, fences or watch-towers.
If he had thrown away his rifel, descended the mountain and sealed a document with his thumb, then he could have eaten his fill and slept comfortably on a warm floor.
But Jon Mun Sop did not take that road.
Carrying his comrades-in-arms pickaback in turn, he returned to Headquarters. Subsequently he followed me unwaveringly and remained faithful to the revolution.
We must bring up large numbers of men of unshakeble faith like the veteran fighters of the anti-Japanese revolution, who adorned their lives with brilliance. Revolution and the cause of socialism cannot be promoted only with desire. Only when we cherish a strong faith can we defend ourselves and safeguard socialism.
Only those who have the faith that they can survive even though they go hungry for a hundred days, those who can endure with a smile a thousand days of difficult in order to live a single day of dignified life, those who believe that, though they become a handful of dirt in a desolate forest on a lonely island, their organization will find them and remember them, and those who are prepared to blow themselves up or to stand on the gallows without hesitation so as to remain faithful to the leader who brought them up and to their comrades, can always emerge victorious.
The more difficult the situation of the country is, the more efficiently the education in confidence in the victory of the revolution and in the cause of socialism must be conducted. I respect and love the people with strong faith.

From Chapter23 " In Alliance With the International Anti-Imperialist Forces," part 1 " The Anti-Japanese Revolution."

His Happiness

Not long ago I visited the flat of Jon Jin, a former unconverted long-term prisoner.

As I was about to knock at the door, women's sweet laughter came out form behind it, pleasing my mind.

Jon Jin himself opened the door to welcome me, leading me to the kitchen where several women table with a variety of food on it.

One of them explained," We're students of the hostess of this flat. We just had a food show and now are assessing each of the dishes." As she finished her words, the others burst into laughter.

All of the women were the wives of former unconverted, long-term prisoners, Jon Jin said, adding that they would get cooking lessons from his wife, calling her elder sister unreservedly in order to their husband' tastes. He then led me into the living room.

There, with sorrowful and thoughtful eyes, he looked out of the window for a while and said, " I never thought of going to school in the past, when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. Only after liberation was I able to learn our language at night write the story of my happiness."

What happiness did he mean, I thought. As if seeing into my mind, he began the story of his past life.

He was born the fourth son of a poor peasant family in Kunsan city, North Jolla Province. As a child he regarded poverty as his destiny. Becoming increasingly aware, he came to realize the state of things-why he had to be maltreated and despised, why his family had not a single patch of land of their own, even though they worked their fingers to the bone, and why there came to exist the rich and the poor, although they were all the same human beings-and thus the became class conscious.

At the moment Korea was liberated (on August 15 1945), he was able to have simple dreams of buying an ox and building a tile-roofed house for his family by doing a good job of farming. But those dreams didn't come true due to the US aggressor's occupation of the half of the country which included his hometown.

" I wanted to live colonial life no longer, so I knew I should recover and defend my hometown, my motherland," he said. With this determination he, together with his young villagers, rose up in the struggle against the aggressors: he always took the lead in distributing leaflets, attacking military trains, destroying railways and other actions. During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) he took a rifle and fought valiantly in the vanguard of the guerrilla struggle.

It was in early 1952 that he was seriously wounded and arrested by the enemy in a battle near Mt. Mandok. Following that, his prison life lasted for 38 years.

" I was subjected to all kinds of cruel tortue because I refused to recant. The severe cold and the unbearable hunger only confirmed my confidence that I had taken the right road. When I was released as a near 70-years-old man, after spending my youth and manhood in prison, I never regretted the past days. I felt happy, and only then realized what a proud and worthwhile job it was for a man to hold on an ddefend the idea he once adopted as his faith. But I never suspected a greater happiness was waiting for me," he said, dwelling on those days.

When he heard the news the Pyongyang invited the return of all of the unconverted, long-term prisoners, he fell into deep thought: as an old man who did nothing special and had spent almost all his life in prison, he would become a burden to the motherland.

This fear of his, however, proved unfounded. The motherland took all of them in its warm embrace, calling them its laudible sons.

" The days I have spend here in the motherland I have been a succession of happy ones, and whenever I think that whenever I think that leader Kim Jong IL knows me, an ordinary person, I feel buoyant and enormously happy.

" People told me that I seemed to have recovered my youth since I came here. The secret, I want to say, lies in my present happy and comfortable life, which I think owes itself a bit to my reliable wife, who is extraordinarily good at cooking."

Hearting his story out, I was able to be confident that his happiness lies in his taking the rod of national reunification-in other words, national reunification is his happiness-and then I thoughfully remembered what I had heard about his recent life-he is still going to universities to give lectures on national reunification, has rubdown with a cold wet towel and a run every day, morning and night, and with his wife has created a flower graden in the vicinity of their apartment block.

As I took my leaver he said:" I will devote the rest of my life to the sacred cause of reunifying the country, in order to repay the motherland, which endowed me with this great happiness."

Ryu Kyong Hui

Life's Pride

So Song Man is a 75-year-old Japanese Korean who lives at the No. 6 Neighbourhood Unit, Pupho-ri, Rason City. Her Japanese name was Harada Teruko. Despite her different ethnic origin, she has enjoyed everything a DPRK citizen can. Hers is worthwhile and proud life as a war veteran and a meritorious worker. Here is the story about the course of her life.

Her Connection With Koreans

One day in September Juche 35 (1946) two young people were talking on a bench in quiet Shibuya Park in Tokyo. The boy said, " I' m returning to my liberated country, Teruko."

" Must you really go" the girl asked anxiously.

The girl with an oval face looked somewhat obstinate; there was a strong sense of justice about her. This was a Japanese girl named Haradea Teruko. The boy who seemed quite intellectual was the Korean, Pak Hong Gyu. Teruko and known Hong Gyu for a year.

She lived at No.61, Nishimaru-cho, Koishigawa District, Tokyo. Her village had many Korean residents, with whom Harada made friends. She felt that they were all simple, honest and kind-hearted people.

Since imperialist Japan had lost the Pacific War in August 1945, failing to swallow the whole of Asia under its " Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere", the situation has been very unstable of the US occupation forces was stationed in Tokyo, so a grim, savage atmosphere hung over the city. The American troops harassed local women and even violated them in broad daylight. One day Teruko left her home at midnight to call on her friend, despite her mother' s disapproval. When she stepped into the corner of a dark alley, something swooped upon her. It was a GI. " Help me!" she screamed. Just in the nick of time, Hong Gyu was passing by and came to save her. This is how Teruko knew the Korean youth.

At their meeting in the park, Pak wanted to say goodbye to her before his return home to his country. He told her proudly that north Korea, unlike Japan with its rampant immorality and depravity, was following policies for the masses thanks to General Kim IL Sung, who had won the liberation fo the country. Hearing his words, Teruko wished she could enjoy a true life in the Yankee-free world. She wanted to live happily with her over in such a wonderful land. " I want to follow you," she said, tears welling in her eyes. Pak was very distressed to see her like this," No, not yet. Please wait till I send you a letter." This is how pair parted in Shibuya Park one autumn day.

In December the next year she heard that another batch of Koreans were leaving the village for their motherland. She knew she could no longer wait. She said to her mother she wanted to go to Korea, but her mother refused flatly. " It may be true that north Korea is a welfare state for the people. But don' t you know that the Koreans will not pardon us Japanese?" she said.

Teruko retorted, " But I' m not to blame for it."

Her mother reasoned, " In your case, could you be lenient to the Yankees if they had violated you?"

Teruko could not find any answer. She could not sleep at all the night.

Straightforward and strong-minded from childhood, she enjoyed from childhood, she enjoyed special affection from her father. (There were seven children in her family.) it was due to his strong support

So Song Man with her family members.(middle).

that despite such a family situation she went to six-year primary school, four-year girls' school, a tailor's course and drivers training center. Nevertheless, all her schooling and her father's care proved futile. Harada had made up her mind to go to Korea where she believed she could achieve her dream of a genuine life. days later, she joined returning Koreans on board a smuggling ship, defying strong objections from all her family members. The place of arrival was Pusan, south Korea, where she found her hard journey all but pointless, as the Yankees lorded it over the native people. Lodging at the Ryongsan Hotel in Seoul, she sought a chance to cross the demarcation line and go over to the northto find her boyfriend. One day she went to a market to buy rice, where a dealer knew from her bad Korean that she was Japanese and attempted to take forcibly to the police. Seeing the commotion, and old man stepped out and declared that she was his daughter. The crowd would not believe him until he told them that her speech was only the unfortunate effect of the time when they had been under Japanese rule. Now they seemed to agree, nodding their heads. This old Korean was So Man Bong. The moment he saw Harada, he had been reminded of his daughter who was the same age as Harada. His wife was Japanese, so when Korea occupation she had returned to her country with their only daughter. Teruko was adopted as his daughter and called So Song Man, his daughter's name, which was recorded in the family register. This is how to make Korean national costumes for women with the help of neighbours, and eked out a living on it. At that time, one of the topics of conversation was north Korea, which fuelled her yearning for it.

Chances in Her Course of Life

On June 25 Juche 39 (1950) the US imperialists finally triggered the Korean War. But the counteroffensive fro the Korean People's Army was so strong that they were forced to pull back to the narrow southern tip of the Korean peninsula. Most of the south Korean land, including Seoul, was liberated by the People's Army.

At last So Song Man came to live in a Yankee-free world for the first time. She experienced a surging excitement, seeing a new world of freedom where the people had all the libeties. It was literally the liberation from all fetters. She was enchanted by the new political system and worked hard for the benevolent regime. All the jobs, including the support-the –front campaign and the women's union work, were the worthy and pleasant things which she had dreamed of before.

When the People's Army began their strategic temporary retreat, she set out on the north-bound journey. On October 7, 1950, she joined the Korean People's Army with the assurance of comrades who had been her companions during the retreat. She was given the duty of a hospital nurse.

One day, while transporting wounded soldiers from Cholwon to Kimhwa in Kangwon Province, so came across her uniformed boyfriend, Pak, whom she had been looking forward to seeing. Surprise, gladness, and all other such emotions found their release. Pak Hong Gyu studied her in wonder: she had developed beyond recognition. He was pleased to hear the story about how she had earned a Korean name and put on the khaki uniform. The dramatic happiness of the couple lasted only four days, though. So heard the tragic news that Pak had died heroically in a battle near Kimhwa. Burning with hatred for the American invaders, she did her duty more faithfully than ever. As she knew how to drive, she readily drove gun carriages at night along mountain tracks when the drivers got wounded on the stretcher from the front and transported them over the high Onjong Pass frequently, despite the showers of enemy bombs and shells. During those days she donated a lot of her flesh and blood to the wounded.

The day she brought wounded soldiers from Height 351, she was admitted into the Workers' Party of Korea. Receiving such an honour, she shed tears of gratitude. It was September 18, Juche 41 (1952), she still remembers.

The hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War ended in the Korean people's victory on July 27 the following year. During the war she was awarded the Order of Soldier's Honour Second Class twice, and a Distinguished Service Medal.

Later So married Jong Thae IL, who was one of her wartime comrades-in-arms. She adopted three war orphans in order to live up to the ideas of the Party that looked after her development. Her husband studied at the University of National Economics and was later appointed a senior director of a large enterprise. They soon had a pretty daughter together. So worked as an accountant and a workteam head at her husband's enterprise, earning a good reputation. It seems like only yesterday to her, but her hair has now turned gray. The daughter is now emulating her at the enterprise.

Time has flown, and So has been enjoying herself very much. She lives with her grandchildren, daughter and son-in-law, who works an official of political affairs. She often says to people," Recollecting, I feel tremendously proud at having made the right choice for the course of my life."

Choe Pong Chol

Growth of Quadru-plets

The first birthday of the quadruplets is celebrated.

ONE day in early May, the courtyard of a twostorey house in Huphodong in Hanggu District, Nampho City, was crowded with people in a happy mood.

" It seems like only a few days ago that they were born, blessed by the whole country..."

" They look very smart in service uniforms."

The subjects of these compliments were the quadruplets in service uniforms with red epaulets, and the crowd around were congratulating them on their joining the People' s Army.

Kim Ii Sun and Kim Phyon Sun, the first and second daughters, had well-balanced features and had begun to show signs of a maturing femininity. Kim Dan, the son, was more than 1.7 metres tall and Kim Sim Sun, the third daughter, was more than 1.6 metres tall, seeming to look down a little upon her sisters.

It was in early October, Juche 73(1984) that they were born in Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, and they have now grown up enough to join the army after finishing a senior middle school.

With tears in her eyes, their mother, 50, looked proudly at her

children and said, ' They owe their birth and growth not to me, but to the care of the Workers' Party of Korea..." She was too excited to finish her words, which brought back to the crowd the memory of those days 17 years ago.

In early August Juche 73 (1984), Kim Yong Suk, the quadruplets' mother, was put into the maternity hospital after being diagnosed as pregnant with several embryos. At the time she was afraid that she may have to endure an uncomfortable labour.

It was an unfounded anxiety. A powerful treatment team was formed with experienced medical workers, and doctors, nurses and nursing aides three in number respectively, in three shifts, looked after the pregnant mother and her unborn children. While in labour, she was attended by a few dozen people, including operating surgeons, doctors to help her deliver and others to provide for an emergency. Thanks to their sincere efforts, the quadru

plets were born safely and weighed about 2 kilograma on average. They were put in incubators, under the care of doctors and nurses day and night.

Looking back on those days, their mother said, "I never breast-fed the quadruplets. Concerned about my health, the state made sure that each of them was looked after entirely by a doctor and three nurses, and supplied with milk as nutritious as a mother' s."

When the quadruplets left the hospital they each weighed more than 8 kilograms.

It is. said that the price of the medicines administered to them and their mother for the seven months they spent in the hospital was as much as the salary an ordinary worker would earn in 165 years.

Yet the state' s benefits did not stop there: The family was moved to a high-class two-storey house with a floor space of 200 square metres and provided with everything necessary to

ensure the quadruplets' health and growth. The family doctor, nurses, baby-minders, cook and other attendants looked after them until they started to go to school, and tonics were supplied to them regularly. Even a milk van was assigned to deliver milk to them until

after their first birthday.

Working people and others in the city made a baby carriage, intelligence-developing toys and clothes for them. The entire nation watched them beginning to toddle before their first birthday on TV.

When it was time for them to leave school, their father sat down face-to-face with them. With affectionate eyes, he looked at them one by one—Il Sun, a quiet-mannered and thoughtful girl of quick observation; accordionist Phyon Sun, an open-hearted, spirited and intelligent girl; Tan, a boy especially fond of sports such as basketball; and Sim Sun, a tough, diligent girl fond of music—and he said, "As I always said, the state has conferred great benefits upon you, children of an ordinary worker who did nothing special for the good of the country. Now is the time for you to repay the state, I think. What do you think?"

A 12-roomed house is allotted by the state to the quadruplets' family

As if they had already promised, the quadruplets were unanimous in replying, "Father, we've already made up our minds to support the army-first policy of General Kim Jong Ii with a single heart, as our names imply, and become human bullets and bombs to guard him even at the cost of our lives.

This was how they came to wear service uniforms and leave for their posts at the same time, receiving the best wishes of the people.

Prior to their departure, their mother recited a poem which reads:

Don't forget,
Even if the years go by and the rock turns into soil,
The benefits you received are
not
What anybody in this land deserves.
Grow up brightly and quickly And try to repay the benevolent Party with a single heart Even if it would mean a lifetime of effort.

The quadruplets join the Korean People's Army.

With Each Other All the Way

SME time ago, I went to the Pyongyang Textile Combine for coverage of an article. There I was introduced to a couple of model workers. The combine fondly call them a couple of lovebirds for their similar features, spirit and way of working. The husband, Hyon Ho Il, is a repairman at the silk shop and the wife, Kim Jong Suk, is a worker at the No.2 winding shop.

It was one day in August 1999 that Hyon met Kim at a gathering of model workers of the combine. Kim had been known as the leader of the campaign of tending many machines and as a steed-riding girl. At the gathering, she spoke of her fulfillment of her yearly tasks over the past six years and called on the workers of the combine to meet their targets for the next year ahead of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea October 10. She was of average build, with sunken eyes. She looked ordinary, but to the repairman she was in no way so. Her enthusiastic appeal touched Hyon, who had just been demobbed and only recently begun to work there.

Hyon worked tirelessly. Although the repair work often
went wrong due to his inexperience in the job, he did not lose his courage, whose source he later confessed was the clear tone of Kim's appealing voice. He ran after the skilled, veteran workers to learn from them, training himself steadily. He gradually became able to do almost all repairs alone, winning a reputation as a model worker himself. In this way Hyon and Kim met at the newsboard for their good work, and their connection led to marriage in April last year.

"I hope you'll help me a lot," said Hyon at the wedding ceremony. "You know I'm not as informed about our work."

"I'll do my best to help you," she pledged.

Their married life went like a dream. Sometimes they could not see each other for days because they were on different shifts, but this only increased their mutual love and help. Kim, as a graduate of the Pyongyang College of Industry was truly a helping hand. She taught her husband technical skills after work and obtained necessary books for him. Hyon was moved by her great service. He was etigrossed in study, spending most of his spare time reading. Meanwhile, they
had a son together. They named him Kon Hwi after their wish that he would grow healthy and strong to be a good worker for the projected building of a prosperous and powerful state.

Hyon was determined to go through higher education in order to be a proud father of his son as well as a proud worker of the combine. To achieve his goal, he entered the Pyongyang College of Industry at the combine last April.

"It's really not easy to learn in the evening after the day's work. But I think I'm energetic enough to become a qualified engineer. I'll finish college as a top honour student," declared Hyon.

He has already made an innovation at the plant on the strength of his studies at the college. He introduced a cable-car transport network into the production with the help of his father-in-law, who has worked at the plant for 50 years. His parents-in-law are both veteran workers of the combine, unknown people of great merit.

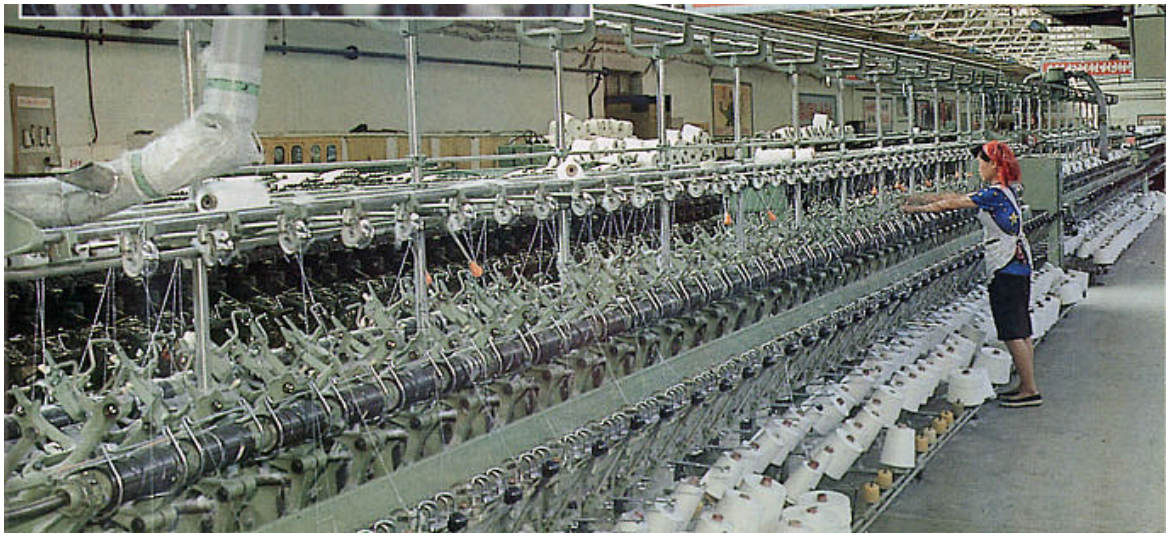
Hyon and his wife are committed to work there all their lives, following in her parents' footsteps. Another ideal of theirs is to make a beautiful pattern of their life of labour.

Muti-Media Programs and Cooks

The computer technology is being widely introduced in all fields in the DPRK. Against this background, a great progress has been made in the management and operation of the Okyu Restaurant as well.

Through the multi-media programs put in computer the cooks there are making efforts to be well acquainted with cookery. Data and methods needed in improving the quality of dishes and increasing their variety appear on the computer screen. Also included in the programs are detailed technical data for enhancing the quality of noodle mixed with minced meal put in trays. It is a matter the programs. Visitors to the restaurant are also glad as their cooking skill is being improved day by day.

With Each Other
All the Way
Kim Jong Suk and her husband at the Pyongyang Textile Combine.



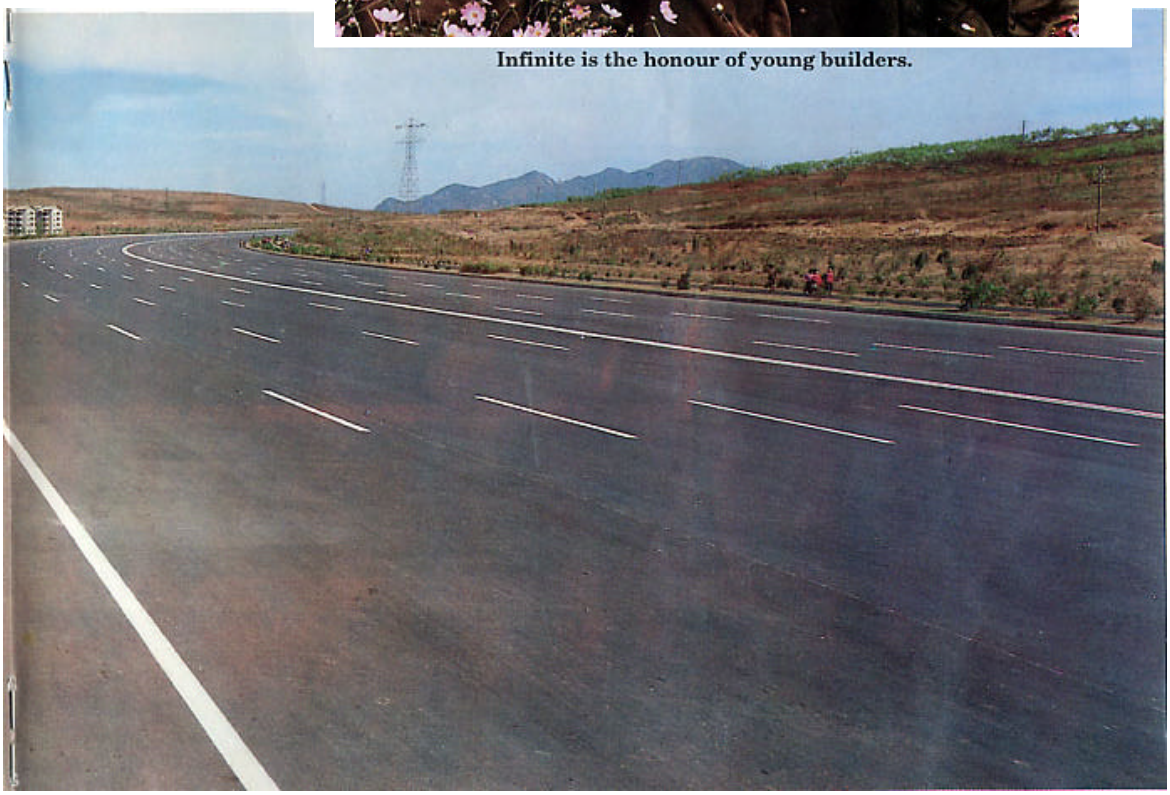
Visit to the Youth
(between Pyongyang)

Roadbed-laying progresses apace.

Hero Motorway

(and Nampho)

Infinite is the honour of young builders.



Thaesong Bridge.

Embankments along the motorway.

Training of Computer Experts
At Kum Song Senior Middle School No.1.

The 21st century is the era of the information industry. In recent years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has paid close attention to the training of new technical personnel who will develop computer science and technology and the information industry in the future, meeting the demands of the new century. In particular, a lot of effort has been put into building educational facilities for the training of gifted teenagers. In April this year, computer classes and computer circle rooms were set up at Kum Song Senior Middle Schools Nos. 1 and 2, the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to give professional training to able senior middle school students, selected from applicants nationwide. These classes and circle rooms are provided with excellent conditions for learning.

Experts and teachers from Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Korean Computer Centre and other educational science research institutes and computer agencies, guide the students in their studies. Every student is provided with an up-to-date computer. The students have access to the information services of the Grand People Study House, the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency, the Korean Computer Centre and other educational scientific research institutes. While at school, the students acquire the qualities of associate program specialists,

who have the ability to skilfully handle computer hardware, design program in a variety of computer languages, use various tools for the development of computers and produce small-scale programs, as well as the elementary knowledge of computer science, as taught in the first and second years of

universities which specialize in computer science education. Courses in basic computer techniques and the method of designing programs are briskly under way at senior middle schools, colleges and universities. The College of Computer Science at Kim Ii Sung University, the faculty of computer engineering at Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang University of Computer Technology, Hamhung University of Computer Technology and the faculty of computer science at the University of Science are training computer experts who will facilitate the of the computer science and technology industry development of the country. Computer experts are also being trained at various universities of technology, agriculture and medicine.

Work to promote public interest in computers and encourage age people to learn programming techniques is also under way, using a variety of channels. Lectures are being given and scientific films nationally televised to widely and actively introduce information technology and national programming contests and shows are being organized frequently. As well as young people, who are sensitive to new things and have a strong enterprising spirit, middle-aged and old people also have a keen understanding of the importance of the information industry and are making efforts to develop their computer skills, taking this task upon themselves. Student Hong Kum Hyok at Kum Song Senior Middle School No.1 said: "We will devote ourselves to our studies, without forgetting the favour bestowed on us by the state even for a moment. By so doing, we will develop fourth dimension programs with the skills we have acquired, making people feel as if they were on another planet."

Sinhung Restaurant-Speciality Restaurant of South Hamgyong Province

There are speciality restaurants run by provinces in Pyongyang. They appeared 26 years ago and serve their provincial specialities, cutting distinctive figures among catering service establishments in the capital. One of them is the Sinhung Restaurant, the speciality restaurant of South Hamgyong Province in Phyongchon District.

It is a round two-storeyed building. It serves mainly potato starch noodles seasoned with sliced raw fish, such as walleye pollack, shellfish, small octopus and other seafoods, and also sanga rice cake, boiled potato, and pancake.

This speciality restaurant's potato starch noodle seasoned with sliced raw fish is well known as that of the Sinhung Restaurant in the industrial city of Hamhung is famous across the country. It is as fine as thread, tough and slippery and flavoured with sliced raw flesh of wall-eye pollack and it looks very appetizing.

It serves over 1,000 dishes every day and is always crowded with people. Potato starch noodle is a national food liked by Koreans from ancient times. The DPRK is taking measures to cultivate potato on a large scale and encourages potato food. Potato food and starch noodle good for health and long life become more and more popular with Koreans and their demand for them are growing day by day.

The restaurant is now working hard to make more tasty and high-caloric potato starch noodle seasoned with sliced raw fish as required by the state and the times. The noodle's taste depends largely on how to prepare noodle broth and strips with the same materials. The restaurant arranges noodle shows every month with the main stress on its toughness and flexibility and the sweetness and freshness of its broth to improve its quality. Chief cook Han Myong Suk and other cooks are doing their best to prepare special tasty noodles with the skill of good housewives.

the South Hamgyong Province is entirely responsible for supply of its raw materials.

When I visited the restaurant, the service section chief of the public service management bureau at the People's Committee of South Haingyong Province was unloading five tons of famous Jangjin potato starch with the manager of the Jangjin County Food Supply Service Agency.

The restaurant is popular for the good service to the customers as well as for its high cooking skill.

It renders kind service to the customers and carries noodles to inhabitants.

Its waitresses cariy potato starch noodle almost every day to Kim Ung Gwan, a disabled soldier in neighbourhood unit No.42, Haeun-dong No.2, Phyongchon District, as he likes it. He says that they are little different from his daughters and daughters-in-law.

The employees of the restaurant, not resting on their laurels, are trying hard to raise their cooking skill and render better services to the people.

A Smart Cartoon Cameraman

Ko Pyong Hwa, a cameraman at the SEK, is familiar with the Korean people, especially the children, because many of the interesting cartoons were shot by her. It is not an exaggeration to say that her life has been one of cartoons.

"How did you become a cartoon cameraman?" This is the question often asked of her, making her recall her past days with deep emotion.

In her teenage years, said to be a time of fancies, Ko was an ordinary girl like her friends, with a rainbow of dreams. The strange thing about her, if anything, was that she pictured a lot of things from a fairy tale world. For example, an icicle hanging from the eaves gave her the idea of children leaving for a journey of exploration to the land of ice. The falling leaves in autunm, the blooming clouds overhead, and all other things were the source of her unlimited imagination and fantasies. She liked to animate simple natural phenomena with the emotional feelings of living matter. Her ideas often developed into fairy tales during her senior middie school days. But she did not rest content. She began to think about how to unfold a visual depiction of her mysterious and beautiful stories. Her dream was realised when she entered Pyongyang University of Drama and Cinematics. On graduating from the university, she joined the then animated cartoon production as she had wished.

Her first task was to shoot the cartoon "The Hedgehog Beats the Tiger". It was a story about a tiny hedgehog pleasantly defeating an incomparably bigger tiger. Reading the script, she was extremely excited. However small you may be, you will be able to beat any enemy only if you have an iron will—this was the idea of the work, she realised. She thought hard about how to make a technical success of the film.

The cartoon is a film of drawings and paintings, so the cameraman must have a good command of the development of successive frames and on that basis give life to the pictured objects. She knew she had to conceive a new scheme to make sure that the movements were lifelike. She contemplated the job time and again, and finally decided to set the scene of the hedgehog sitting on the ridge of the tiger's nose and pulling off the whiskers which is one of the weak points of the tiger. The climax of the pulling scene was made into a still picture so that the challenging audacity of the hedgehog was spotlighted against the humiliation of the tiger. At the end of the film his fellows throw him high up in the sky in congratulation, while the gold ring which is to be hung around his neck is shining brightly; this unusual treatment highlighted the idea of the work. The succession of scenes which aroused natural, pleasant applause from the audience were created in this way, to give a fixed impression to children.

Ko's other masterpieces are Moon Telescope, A Squirrel and a Hedgehog, The Boy General, and A Swift Winged Horse.

Over 80 pieces of her work were made with original and diversified shooting techniques, entertaining the children with memorable stories.

There is something you should not fail to touch on when you mention Ko's creative life. It is the tale of her husband's support. Wi Yun Song is a dignified cameraman himself; he distinguished himself in making many films, including The Nation and Destiny, Rim Kkok Jong and The Girl Who Talks to The Earth. Yet once within the perimeter of the family he is not so much a generous, reliable husband as a stern critic of his wife's work. He knows nothing of exaggeration. It is thanks to his critical encouragement and support that she has made a success of her 40-odd-year career as a cartoon cameraman.

In family life they are a happy couple; to the public they are an honourable pair of Merited Artists.

The 59-year-old Ko Pyong Hwa is still as energetic as anybody in making cartoons which stimulate children's intelligence and help to form their moral outlook.

Yom Song Hid

Courage of Love

ON a visit to the Wonsan Export Clothing Factory, I came to hear an unexpected love story from the manager, Ri Sun I, a 53-year-old woman.

She looked quite young for her age, with fair, soft skin, an oval face without a single wrinkle, and long wavy hair, tied up. Yet there was something masculine about her; for example, a husky, resonant voice, passionate and brisk bearing, etc.

While I was talking to her, her office was visited by many people, to whom she gave succinct answers. I soon got the impression that she was an extremely competent, hardworking woman.

She started her story, saying, "I have often faced this awkward situation, but I don't know what to say... Both of us are women. I'd like to tell you my love story."

Ri Sun I was a hardworking girl when she went out into the world. Her heart was set on becoming a true contributor to increasing the wealth of the country, instead of only enjoying what others created by the sweat of their brow.

She was even reluctant to take time for sleep and meals, wanting to work constantly. Her sewing-machine was like the wings of hope to her.

It was in the spring of the year of her 26th birthday that she met a man called Song Yong, a repairman at the same factory. He became her active assistant and walking companion. When she was racking her brain over a technical innovation, he willingly helped her with all his wisdom, and, though being no expert, drew a design with her. When she worked until late at night, he waited to accompany her to her home, in case she encountered any trouble on her way in the darkness.

The young man who was taciturn, broad-minded and sensitive to the new and progressive, and the girl of a passionate disposition to finish what she had decided to do, fell in love with each other before they were aware of it.

Ri Sun I was surprised to realise it at first, and then afraid of it. If she got married, she would have to sacrifice herself to family life, thus failing to realise her childhood dream of dressing all the men and women of the country in fine clothes. Song Yong encouraged her, saying in earnest, "If we are married, I am sure it will give us even greater strength."

After their marriage they, pooling their strength and wisdom, invented and introduced such an advanced and more effident working method in production as saving 30,000 metres of cloth every year.

All other clothes factories immediately began to benefit from their experiences.

Ri Sun I was not yet content, however, and the harder she worked, the greater became the desire of the motherland to advance her. She always took the opportunity to do more for the country.

In this course she was promoted from workteam leader to assistant manager, and then to her present post of manager.

Taking up her position as manager, she realized that they really had many things to do. For example, the increasing demand for processed clothes required the factory to double its production capacity, something she had already thought of when she had been the assistant manager.

So, before anything else, she decided to tackle the project concerned, which was no easy job, for women accounted for 90 percent of the employees, and the project had to be implemented while continuing production.

The manager, however, did not shrink from the challenge. She devoted herself to the undertaking, at times becoming a motivator on the shop floor, and on other occasions doing the work of loading and unloading or plastering, or other difficult tasks.

One night, when the construction of the framework was well under way, the manager, busy conveying sand with another member of the sand supplying team, suddenly heard familiar voices coming from somewhere nearby. She stopped, and saw her son and daughter holding a two-person litter to which they looked ill-suited, and her husband, who was promoted to chief of another agency years before, bearing a backpack of sand.

" Have supper now. It is in your office," he said, snatching the poles from her hands, still carrying the backpack full of sand.

After that, her family went out to the construction site every evening till the day the project was completed.

They went through a lot of joy and sorrow and overcame many difficulties, finally erecting a production building with a total floor

Racing Against Time

Young Korean people work hard to make their youth worthwhile and significant. They include a girl scriptwriter, So Myong Hui, working with the Korean People's Army's April 25 Scriptwriting Company.

She wrote her first script, "Flowers Bloomed on the Solmae Pass", and successfully ifimed it only two months after graduating from a university and joining the company. At the same time, she polished her graduation thesis, "Creative talent of an author", gaining the degree of master of science.

How could she, a mild and introspective girl, make such rapid progress so soon after her graduation?

The answer can be found in the following story.

One day, three years after President Kim Il Sung's unexpected death, when the Korean people were still trying to overcome their sorrow over the greatest loss, she came to hear the story of a good deed by the women soldiers at a remote mountain post.

The women soldiers had grown flowers, waiting for the President to come as he promised, but they became demoralised after his untimely demise. They thought it unnecessary to grow the flowers any longer.

It was a momentary thought, however, and they soon felt that the sun would never be extinguished and that the President was and is with them, so the flowers....

With this feeling they made bouquets of flowers and asked those who were on their way to Pyongyang to take and lay them before the statue of the President on Mansu Hill, the bouquets representing reverence for him.

The writer soon regarded it as her duty to convey this emotional story of eternal love and loyalty between the President and his soldiers to the public.

Ignoring the fact that she was not yet a fully trained writer, she made up her mind to write a script for the story and completed it, from start to finish, in one go. It was filmed at once.

" People say the film is good but I am not content with it. Because of my lack of experience, I failed to satisfactorily represent the pure mind and strong yearning of the soldiers. I will work. harder to put out better scripts in future," she said.

She was a prominent accordionist and pianist in her school-days, but now books have become her companions. Sometimes she climbs heights together with KPA soldiers, finding herself sharing field meals with them. The soldiers hold her in great affection and respect, for she is a girl writer. Through this process, she is developing another work.

---

space of 6,000 square metres and an annex fully equipped with clothing manufacturing machinery.

The couple are now in their fifties but their conjugal love remains unchanged. The husband has made a lot of effort to help his wife's factory invent and manufacture a variety of equipment, complete the sewing machine parts production processes and produce different items of clothing in annually increasing amounts.

Whenever her husband gave her his opinion on the development of her factory, she would gratefully say, "You must be busy as a unit chief, so you shouldn'tworry about our work any longer."

The husband would reply with a smile, "Why? As to the factory, it was the unforgettable place where I began to work for the public, and it's also where I met you."

Ri Sun I finished her story, saying "When I was young, I didn't know everything, but I thought that love between husband and wife started and ended in itself. Now I've come to realise that conjugal love can bear great strength only when it is sublimated into love for the homeland."

Than I understood why she told me her love story.

The manager, though a woman, has properly controlled such a big factory (a second-grade enterprise) for nearly 20 years, and her factory has exceeded its annual target for 25 years. It has done a lot of good things for society, which has earned it thanks on three occasions, and a letter of congratulation, from President Kim Ii Sung, as well as leader Kim Jong Il's thanks on 13 occasions, not to mention a letter of congratulation from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. All this owes greatly to the couple's tremendous love for their country, I think.

Ryu Kyong Hui

Rest Homes on the Increase

Korea has long been called the land of three-thousand ri, as beautiful as a silk-embroidery.

Picturesque scenery can be found everywhere in Korea, as there are beautiful mountains and crystal-clear waters. All this is used to promote the health of the people, helping them to relax.

Rest homes have been built in the thickly-wooded seaside resorts and scenic spots around mountains and streams.

Every year, tens of thousands of working people enjoy their holidays at Songdan Rest Home in South Hamgyong Province, Sakju Rest Home in North Phyongan Province, Sokwangsa Rest Home in Kangwon Province as well as many other homes around the country, big and small.

To meet the ever-growing demand of the people for recreational facilities, projects to rebuild or expand rest homes and build new ones are now in full swing on a nationwide scale.

Expansion projects at Kobangsan Rest Home in Pyongyang and Pakyon Rest Home in Kaesong are making swift progress.

Newly built rest homes can be found in Pyongyang and various parts of the country.

On Ryongak, Kuwol and Chilbo mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, including the picturesque seaside resorts of Yombunjin and Riwon, rest homes in various styles are now under construction.

All resources including design, manpower, materials and funds are being provided by the state. Measures are taken to ensure satisfactory service, and the provision of cultural and sports facilities.

For the rest homes, the tourist season is now at its height. Rest homes are in operation from mid-May to the end of September for workers and office employees, and from November to February the following year for farmers. The length of stay is 15 days in general.

Holiday-makers are provided with the round-trip fare, board and lodging and medical fees by the state.

Colourful sports and cultural activities are organized regularly at the homes.

Measures are taken by the Holiday Management Bureau and relevant units to ensure suitable conditions for the refreshment and relaxation of the working people who visit the homes.

Kim Myong San,
section chief,
Ministry of Labour

Holiday-makers spending pleasant days of recreation.

Military Arts of Koguryo

The 5,000-year-long history of the Korean nation includes the Koguryo period (277 B.C.-668 A.D.), widely known as the largest and strongest kingdom. But for the Koguryo people's laying strong emphasis on militarism in life, it is inconceivable that Koguryo would have been able to play such a great role as a power in the East.

At that time, the people, with a high sense of patriotism, regarded it as their duty to practice military arts so as to defend their land from foreign invasion, and did so from childhood.

Their military arts consisted mainly of archery, swordsmanship, spearing, horse riding, and subak (hand stroking).

Archery was considered one of the most important skills in assessing the military arts of men.

The legend of the foundation of Koguryo says that its founder king, Tongmyong (Ko Jumong), when he was 7, made a bow and arrows by himself and shot with them, always hitting his targets. Hence his name Jumong (expert archer).

He was so good at archery that he shot down two birds with a single arrow and could even hit

a small suspended ring a hundred steps away.

Murals in Koguryo tombs show clearly the importance of archery. Vividly depicted on the murals of the Tokhung-dong Tomb is a scene of an archer3 contest. Two competitors are seen dashing on horses, shooting at small targets, with umpires and a scorekeeper watching them. Portrayed on the murals of the Yaksu-ri Tomb, among others, are scenes of hunting tigers, bears, deer and roe deer. One of the hunters is seen catching three roe deer with a single arrow, which goes through their necks. This is a demonstration of the Koguryo people's archery skills, polished throughout the year. Their ability was also fully displayed in battles against foreign invaders.

Swordsmanship was another important part of their military arts. This can be seen on other murals at the same tombs, on which are depicted scenes of soldiers wielding swords on galloping horses, and a cavalryman is seen decapitating an enemy with a long sword. Many soldiers can be found carrying swords.

Spears were used to impale an enemy or to hook and pull him to death. An old record says that at that time several people used a very long spear to fight the enemy, which would have been impossible without a high level of skill.

The Koguryo people put no less emphasis upon horse riding, which was generally combined with archery, swordsmanship and spearing. Every year, a national hunting contest was held with the purpose of not only assessing who caught more animals, but selecting those who displayed extraordinary proficiency in horse riding and archery to be appointed generals.

Cavalrymen accounted for the majority of the Koguryo troops, too, and they were all proficient in cavalry combat. It is no wonder that old books describe armoured cavalry soldiers dashing forward, carrying long swords or spears as "terrible beings". Since cavalry combat required soldiers to fight on horses with bows and arrows, swords and spears, hunting and hunting contests where people on galloping horses shot dead animals such as tigers were regarded as an important opportunity to practice and test the military arts.

Closely combined with the military arts, ssi rum (Korean wrestling), in which one throws the other down by means of strength and trick, subak, a technique of knocking out a rival with a strong blow, and many other sports were conducted to toughen bodies.

As a result, the Koguryo people became brave and strong enough to fight valiantly against even the most formidable enemy, earning their country and its people a reputation all over the worl

Ho Im and His Book " A Collection of Experiences in Acupuncture and Moxibustion"

Koryo Medicine has long served the treatment of medical conditions and the promotion of public health as the traditional medicine of Korea.

In this process many famous doctors have emerged, writing many excellent books on Koryo Medicine.

Ho Im is renowned for his high-level acupuncture skills. "A Collection of Experiences in Acupuncture and Moxibustion", authored by him, distinguished itself as a book devoted to acupuncture and moxibustion showing the development of medical science of Korea in this sphere in the days of the Ri Dynasty.

Ho was born into the family of a servant in Raju, South Jolla Province in 1570 and died in 1647. His father was a court musician, one of the servants employed by the government, and his mother a private servant.

His parents were suffering from illness caused by many years of servant life. While attending to his ailing parents, he made up his mind to learn the healing art. He began while doing odd jobs at a doctor's house. He put his heart into acquiring the art of acupuncture and moxibustion in particular.

A man of remarkable talent and industry, he worked hard to learn how to apply acupuncture and cauterize the skin with moxa, and gradually achieved good results in treatment.

Although he was a man born of low social status, he became famous by curing many people of illness, and rose so far as to be appointed a medical officer.

From the very beginning of his medical service, he insisted that medical science could be developed only when theory was combined with practice. He brought together all the basic theories of acupuncture and moxibustion and his experience gained over many years of medical service activities and compiled the book "A Collection of Experiences in Acupuncture and Moxibustion" in his last years.

This one-volume book, edited and published in 1644, was the first of its kind in Korea.

Its first part includes the preface by the author and an explanation of the reducing and reinforcing method of acupuncture and moxibustion newly suggested by him(also known as Ho Im's reducing and reinforcing method).

The text is divided into more than 70 sections. The general summary is given first, and then detailed expositions.

In the general summary he wrote about the position of acupoints which can be mischosen in clinical treatment by acupuncture and moxibustion, and the relationship between the symptoms of illness and the internal organs in general. Out of the acupoints belonging to the 12 meridian channels, he gives a brief explanation of the position of 150 acupoints which are frequently used in medical treatment and their effects, the method of acupuncture and moxibustion, illnesses for which acupuncture and moxibustion are efficacious or inefficacious, and the method of fixing the position of acupoints.

In the detailed expositions he writes mainly about the causes and symptoms of various conditions, descending from head to

leg, and their treatment by acupuncture and moxibustion, in line with the peculiar form and system of compiling books on Koryo Medicine.

Also contained in the book are prescriptions for all major health problems, which are divided into the internal, surgical, contagious, women's and children's. Based on his many years of experience gained in treatment, the book is compiled in the style of a manual for the treatment by acupuncture and moxibustion.

The great value of the book lies in the fact that it was produced by bringing together the basic theories of acupuncture and moxibustion and experience accumulated in treatment. It not only shows the development of Koryo Medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion in particular, but also made a great contribution to their development in the years following its publication.

Volunteer Army Commander Ryu Ung Su

Ryu Ung Su is one of those who fought in defence of the country during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598).

Since his childhood he was educated in the patriotic ideas by his parents. When he was 17 he applied for the state military examination out of sheer desire to defend the country after growing up to be a man and won first place in the examination.

The state appointed him to the post of chomsa (a commanding officer of military units stationed in local areas) of Tonggwanjin(Onsong) in January 1582.

Whenever he was active in mountains and fields of the border area, appearing now in the east and now in the west, to mow down the foreign invaders there was something mysterious about him. So soldiers and people called him a "man of Herculean strength flying to and fro".

As a result no foreign invader dared to attack the border area under his guard.

Later, the state allotted the post of phangwan (a drill instructor) of hullyonwon (a central government office which was in charge of the study of military science, military training and education as well as the military examination for the appointment of military officers in the period of the Ri Dynasty), but he declined it with thanks and lived as a commoner, farming in a remote mountain village at Kichon (16 kilometres northwest of Hamliung).

It was from the year Imjin(1592) that he won fame again as a "man of Herculean strength flying to and fro".

Indignant at the invasion of Korea by Japanese troops, he organized a volunteer army with those who were on good terms with him.

Through several battles the numerical strength of his army increased to more than 1.000.

In October of the year Imjin alone his army, moving about here and there in Hamhung, attacked the dens of Japanese invaders in every quarter one after another, thus making greater military gains.

It happened when a battle was being fought in the Tokkok district. Five hundred Japanese troops were stationed there. But what came into question was the fact that they were shutting themselves up in the fort without even thinking the idea of continuing the battle with the Korean volunteer army, as they had suffered a heavy loss of manpower.

Therefore, a clever scheme had to be devised in order to smite them. After doing much thinking, Ryu in cahoots with Koreans in the fort saw to it that the Japs were entertained with strong wine. After a while they dropped off to sleep. Taking advantage of this opportunity he gave a battle order to his army. The volunteers set fire to the houses where the Japs were fast asleep. Columns of flames shot up and rafters tumbled down in an instant. He crashed his way into a house where was the Japanese commander and took him prisoner.

Not long after the start of the battle the ground of the fort was strewn with corpses of enemy soldiers.

This battle news spread all over Hamhung in a flash, thus stining up the morale of the volunteers and common people and enabling the volunteers to smite Japanese invaders everywhere.

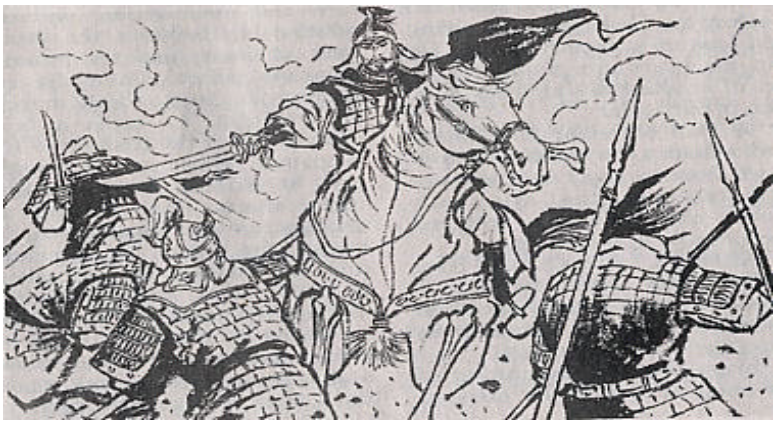
After that his army made suprise attacks on the Japanese troops in many regions on the Korean east coast including Jongphyong, Tokwon and Anbyon, throwing them on the defensive.

In recognition of his military merit the state appointed him to the post of hullyonwonjong (a drill instructor occupying the third higher post at hullyonwon) and then to the post of pusa (a vice-envoy) in the border area of Samsu.

Even after he went to the place of new appointment, he worked hard to firmly build up the fortress in the border area. At the same time he handled military affairs and all other administrative businesses properly. So all the people there respected and followed him.

The Japanese troops who had been massed on the seashore of present South Kyongsang Province after their defeat in their war of aggression between 1592 and 1593 gained recruits from their country and started Korean aggression again early in August 1597 in great force more than a hundred thousand strong.

Hearing this news, Ryu whipped



Some time ago, a staff reporter of our magazine, Korea Today, interviewed Chief of Staff Im Chol Ung at the Ministry of Railways, in order to update readers on the current state of rail transport I the counry.

Reporter: Rail transport plays a very important role in increasing the economic power of our country and building a strong and prosperous nation. This year, too, rail transport has been defined as one of the key sectors in the economic construction of our country.

Im: The joint editorial published by Rodong Sinmun, Josoninmin gun and Chongnyonjonwi on the first day of this year points out the need to effectively carry Out the task of readjusting the existing economic foundations, increasing their strength as far as possible, and refashioning the national economy as a whole with up-to-date technology. The railway sector is now vigorously stepping up the work of laying sound material and technical foundations for the railway industry and equipping it with up-to-date technology, in line with this requirement.

We are making strenuous efforts to transport materials needed in every area smoothly and on time, including those needed in the electricity, coal and metal industries, in the projects for land realignment in South Hwanghae Province and for the construction of the Kaechon-Lake Thaesong waterway.

Reporter: The first priority in developing the railways is to activate and modernize the railway factories, I think.

Im: You are right. The factories under the Ministry of Railways are working hard to produce means of transport in larger quantities and in a more qualitative way, while updating production equipment along modern lines. A lot of effort is being put into solving such scientific and technological problems as raising the efficiency of electric locomotives by improving the quality of insulators and as introducing alternating asynchronous motors. At the same time, the modernization of wagons is being pushed forward by increasing the production of bearing steel and wagon accessories.

Railway factories, locomotive corps and service brigades of passenger and freight trains are manufacturing and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight trains on time, even under

(To be continued on page 38)

Researchers are striving to put railway transport on a scientific basis

out his sword and braced himself up for a struggle of resistance.

The state appointed him to the post of pyoliang (a military officer charged with a special mission) and the official in charge of left-hand defence of the Ryongnam area (North and South Kyongsang Provinces—Tr.).

Leading the volunteers, he arrived at Jungsong of Ulsan, Kyongsang Province in August. As soon as he arrived there, he ordered his army to makes thoroughgoing combat preparations.

On August 9 the enemy rushed at the fort like a cluster of bees from early morning. The volunteers swept off the enemy soldiers, shooting arrows all at once and sallying forth and offering cavalry battle. Helter-skelter, the enemy soldiers took to their heels.

Having failed in their first attack on the fort, they assaulted it seven times the following day, but had to flee, hit hard by the volunteer army. Later, the battle fought that day was called “seven victories at Jung-song and was recorded in history.

Two days after the end of this battle, Ryu, leading a troop of cavalry, advanced to the Hwawon area of Kyongju, and died a heroic death, while fighting gallantly against the Japanese invaders there.

At that time he was 40.

The patriotic devotion displayed by Ryu and his volunteer army goes down forever in the history of Korea.

The Emotion of the Day

Choe Than Sil and her family

Fifty-six years have already passed since we Korean people shouted "Long live national liberation!" and "Long live General Kim 11 Sung!" shedding tears of happiness for the hard-won liberation of the country.

At the time of liberation I lived in my native town, Anju, South Phyongan Province. Witnessing such a historic event, I joined the townsfolk who were turning out in the streets to celebrate the liberation. Amidst the singing and dancing, the idea flashed into my mind to go and see General Kim 11 Sung, the peerless Korean patriot, and work by his side for the building of a new Korea.

This was how I left Anju in late August 1945 and came to Pyongyang. I was twenty that year.

I took a seat at the women's affairs department of the South Phyongan Provincial Party Committee. I conducted political activities to encourage women to build a new country and to help them shake off illiteracy. I worked from early morning till late night, yet I never felt tired, the pleasure and excitement of the national resurrection was an unending source of inspiration to me. Meanwhile, I could hardly repress my eagerness to see General Kim Ii Sung, even from a distance.

On the evening of 13 October Juche 34(1945), I was told by a senior official of my department to prepare a bouquet of the finest flowers in the city. I wondered why it had to be the best flowers. Reading my mind, the official told me that the next day would witness a grand mass rally in which General Kim Il Sung was going to offer his greeting to the entire Korean nation on his triumphant return home. "Oh, General Kim Ii Sung," I exclaimed to myself.

It was while I was a student at a senior women's school that I first heard about him. My teacher had told us that General Kim II Sung had organized and been commanding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army that had been fighting against the Japanese imperialists. The country would be liberated before long and a new society be built in which all the people would live a happy life, she had declared. Whenever I had heard stories about him from the teacher I found myself carried away by the wonderful vision of the future, lying awake all night.

On October 14th, the whole city was in holiday mood from early morning. I went to the Moranbong Public Sports Ground (the place where Kim Il Sung Stadium is now located) with a swelling heart, and found the place already filled with people carrying bouquets. The longing for General Kim Il Sung was the same for all citizens—youngsters, old people, children, and even women with babies on their backs.

When he appeared at the meeting place with a bright beaming face, cheers erupted and echoed all through the world.

The moment I caught sight of him I was surprised. It was the man I used to see in the yard, in the porch, in the corridor of my office building; it was the man who had visited us many times to kindly explain the role of women in liberated Korea, and the man who had shown concern for our work and life. In early October, only a few days before, he had called on us and inquired about problems in our work. At that time he had said, "We must help our women free from all restrictions and open their eyes to the world with the national liberation." Every time I had seen him, I had felt he was a prominent personality for the dignified and proud way he carried himself, the unusual quality and fluent speech, but I had never guessed that he was the very General Kim Il Sung whom I had held in such high esteem. Now I knew that he had not identified himself to us in case we should become awe-stricken. He had not let his return to Pyongyang be known to the public but engaged himself in tireless effort for the building of a new democratic Korea. Only after he achieved the historic cause of the Party founding did he make his appearance to offer his homecoming greeting.

National liberation brought elation to the people.

The shame and regret that I had failed to recognize him and the great pleasure and happiness in seeing him again spun around inside me. My respect for him grew stronger and tears of emotion rolled down my checks. I managed to calm down and went to the platform to present him with the fragrant flowers which carried the best wishes of all the Korean people. It was a truly memorable moment in my life.

This is the place where the Pyongyang city mass rally was held to congratulate President Kim IL Sung on his triumphant return home.

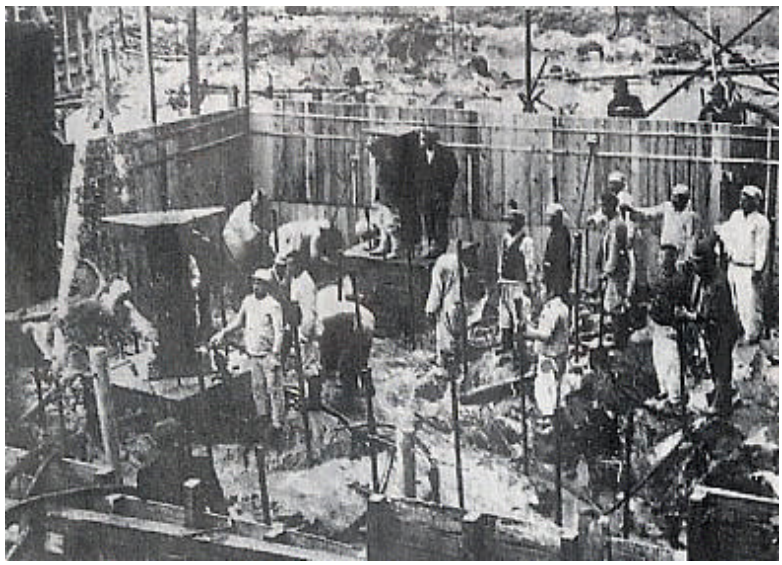
Workers at the Hwanghae Iron Workers filled with the deepest emotions of national Liberation.

Much water has since flowed under the bridge, and I am now an old woman of nearly 80. The country has changed beyond recognition. Nevertheless, all the events in Pyongyang and my home town, ecstatic with the liberation of the country, are still vivid in my mind, as are the thunder of cheers still ringing in my ears.
I often tend the flowers at the Arch of Triumph together with my family members. There, I seem to see the image of a young General Kim Il Sung and hear his strong resonant voice.
Recollecting those days still gives me a surge of energy.

Choe Than Sil

No.14 Neighbourhood Unit, Jonu-dong, Moranbong District Pyongyang

Out in building a new Korea.



(Continued from page 35)
the difficult conditions caused by the imperialists' desire to isolate and stifle our Republic, to meet the demand for transportation. In particular, the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Factory has manufactured or repaired many electric locomotives every month, as planned this year, too, thus making an active contribution to rail transportation.

Reporter: Railways in our country are based on electric power in the main. I think that a great deal of energy is being channelled into this area as well.

Im: The technical management of facilities and equipment for the supply of electricity and communication networks is being strengthened. As everybody knows, the supply of electricity is greatly strained in our country. But the state is taking active measures to supply electricity to the railway sector. Meanwhile, we are making efforts to increase electricity supply capacity by setting up small-to-medium-sized power stations in many places.

Along with this, the building of a computer network between the Ministry of Railways and railway bureaus, and the modernization of command communications are being propelled forward.

Scientists and technicians from the Computer Research Institute under the Ministry of Railways, Pyongyang University of Railways and the Branch Academy of Railway Science under the Academy of Sciences, among others, are stepping up the computerization of rail transport. When this is realized, dispatchers and leading officials at the Ministry of Railways and all railway branch bureaus will be able to organize transportation and railway command more quickly.

The Pyongyang marshalling yard has pushed ahead with the computerization of work within the station precincts and is now benefitting from the move.

Reporter: Would you tell me about the achievements made in the sphere of construction?

Im: Some factories and railroads are under construction, but no large construction projects are currently under way. At present a great deal of effort is going into improving the existing rail network and levelling tracks in important sections.

In future, we will strive to meet the ever-growing demand for transport more satisfactorily by readjusting and reinforcing the means of rail transport and modernizing them.

Reporter: Thank You.

Enameled Ironware Production Centre is situated in Sinuiju, a border city of Korea. It was built in Juche 43(1954) and has long traditions in enamelware production.

At its inception, its production equipment and everything else were in poor condition. Later, due to increased state investment and devoted efforts of the workers, it changed beyond recognition.

Its material and technological bases were strengthened, production was rationalised and the quality of its products improved markedly.

The difficult economic situation of the country in recent years, however, made it impossible to operate effectively. It was short of funds, materials and electricity, and could not increase its production rapidly.

But the workers did not sit idle. The "torch of the Songjin Steel Complex" kindled by its workers and the "Kanggye spirit" displayed by the Kanggye people during the hardest days inspired them with new confidence. In just one year the centre reequipped itself as required by its new situation, and since this year it has stepped up its production. This is due largely to the perseverance of the workers there.

They firmly believed that their strenuous efforts to overcome the difficulties would pay dividends. They repaired and kept in perfect working order cutters, hydraulic presses, calcinators and other production equipment, and produced white glaze by a new technique. They also introduced many other new techniques, such as the enamel-ware pattern-direct printing method, cup-grip makers and neck-roller cover makers.

Thanks to the restoration of equipment to good condition, its replenishment and technical innovations, production was normalized at a high level and workers' enthusiasm for production rose high once again.

In the course of this a glorious day came. Last January, leader Kim Jong Ii gave personal guidance to the centre. Inspecting many parts, he gave a task of producing more popular enamel-ware. Workers rose up as one to carry it out.

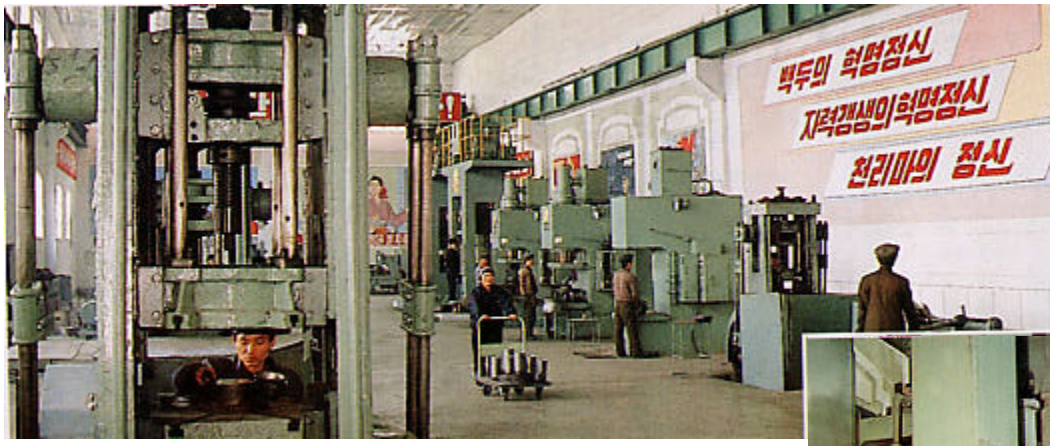
Management of the centre carefully organize production and pave the way forward with high initiative, creativity and devotion.

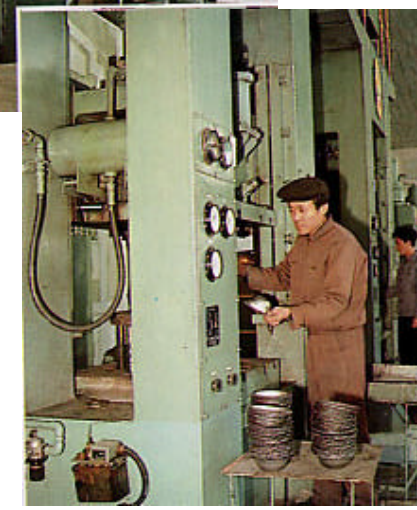
Calcinating shop No.1 is carrying out its daily production assignment at 120 percent by working calcinators as required by the standard procedures of operation.

The press shop introduced a new technique in neck-rolling and polishes molders to a very high standard.

The preparation shop, the repair and maintenance shop and other shops are doing their bit, too.

Technicians set a high technical innovation goal and made over 20 technical improvements, including the production of pot lids with heat-resisting glass and the test manufacture of a new-type calcinatory.





At the press shop.

Animated discussion encouraged to Improve the quality of products.

The calcinating shop.

Sinuiju Basic Foodstuffs Factory

Oil-extraction Room.

Soybean malt is kept as require by technical regulations.

Pooling Wisdom and Strength

A basic foodstuffs factory was rebuilt in the border city of Sinuiju at the close of last year.

The main building of the multi-storeyed light-blue factory looks quite refreshing.

The rebuilt factory enables the city to supply its citizens with basic foodstuffs in full measure.

The factory consists of a fourstoreyed building occupied by the soy and bean paste workshop and a one-storeyed building occupied by the oil workteam and the repair and maintenance workshop.

The soy and bean paste workshop has rooms for soybean malt steaming, fermentation, steeping, ripening-tank, etc. The oil workteam has rooms for bean selection, drying and trituration and oil-expression and purifier.

Beginning their rebuilding project, factory officials' hearts were heavy, as it was hard to erect a new building because of the country's difficult economic situation. What to do? After much thinking they reached agreement on rebuilding the oil factory into a basic foodstuffs factory. What came into question here was that the floor space was narrow for installing big equipment and many tanks and that its inner structure was irrational. They needed a rational design.

While keeping a close contact with technicians and designers concerned in the relevant sector they roused the technicians and workers within their factory to activity to complete in a short time the design, which had been said to take several months, through their collective wisdom and efforts.

On this basis, they worked out a method to use the production space rationally and installed machines and equipment. They narrowed the space between bean paste, soy and fermentation tanks and rationally distributed the ripening tanks and installed the tank for industrial water on the top floor to consume less electricity and gain a production space.

Thanks to the production space gained thus, they succeeded in installing such large equipment as 1.5-ton soybean malt steaming ovens, coolers, standard inoculators and salt water tanks, though considered impossible before. Technicians and workers contrived many tools in close cooperation with each other.

In this way, the factory doubled its production capacity with its existing buildings, bringing a handsome profit to the state.

The rebuilt factory is now trying to produce basic foodstuffs better and more. It is striving to normalize production by strengthening equipment and technical management among the workers and making them strictly observe the standard regulations of operation. It is steadily improving the workers' technical skill by establishing a technical study system. As a result, its products' quality is getting better and better.

The soybean malt production workteam made technical innovations and improved its products' quality considerably in a little over half a year.

The factory's products are very popular with people. Its soy is deep maroon peculiar to Korean soy colour and very shiny, tempting appetite. Its bean paste is dark-brown and highly nutritious, keeping its Korean bean paste odour.

Its basic foodstuffs were placed first at the national trial basic foodstuffs show held at the end of last year for their fine quality.

Last January leader Kim Jong Ii visited this factory and gave instructions to produce more of tasty soy and bean paste for the people. The factory is now hard at work to implement his instructions. It will produce seasonings, vinegar, dry soy and bean paste and other basic foodstuffs as well as soy, bean paste and oil.

Sim Chol Yong

4the Pyongyang International Trade Fair

The 4th Pyongyang International Trade Fair was held between May 7 and 10. It was attended by companies from the DPRK, China, Russia, Cuba, Italy, Germany, Australia,UK, France, Singapore, Japan, effective trade contracts with Thailand and Chinese Taipei.

It offered favourable opportunities to the participants to have contacts and negotiations with new partners and make effective trade contracts with each other.

On display there were machinery, electronic gods, clothes, chemicals, medicines and foodstuffs, etc.

Collection of Notes

Popular Sentiment

Hong Ung Phyo (middle)

The Big Dipper

Whenever I see the bright Big Dipper in the nocturnal sky I still remember vividly an event in my childhood that brought about a dramatic change in my life.

In Juche 41(1952), when the Korean War was at its height, I lost my parents and home in a fire at my native village Sangamri, Koyang County, Kyonggi Province. I was suddenly an orphan. Homeless, I roamed the streets and countryside overcome with sorrow. One day I recalled that my elder brothers had told me when they left home that they were going over to the north to live in the DPRK. I took my younger brother by the hand and began the north-bound journey without any consideration of the difficulties. At night we found our way by the Big Dipper. When my brother had sore feet I carried him on my back. Hunger was a big problem, but we managed to bear it until we finally came into the embrace of the DPRK.

After the war we both studied at Kim Il Sung University as we had wished. Then I was reunited with my elder brothers, who had all become important cadres of the state.

Last year I went to Seoul as a member of the visiting group of separated families and relatives. Only my elder sister, out of seven siblings, remains in south Korea. She was 22 years old when we parted, and was now an old woman of well over 70. I found her face wrinkled like a furrowed field. She said she was proud that all her brothers live in the capital city of Pyongyang and that she wished she could visit Pyongyang before she died. "When I feel I want to see you, I will look up at the Big Dipper and pray for the day of reunification," she said. Seeing she was unusually excited and talkative, her children said that she was not like her usual self, having been taciturn all her life. They added that she had smoked heavily, longing for her separated brothers.

The day I left for Pyongyang, I had a meeting with some of my childhood friends for a limited time, just before getting on the bus to the airport. They all praised the greatness of leader Kim Jong Il and said that the favourite Internet website in south Korea is the one giving reports about leader Kim Jong Il. I was told that the public are recognising him as an outstanding leader and the embodiment of benevolent politics.

From speaking to them, I was convinced that the day of national reunification is really not far away.

Hong Ung Phyo, Manager of the Pyongyang Textile Wholesale Company

We Have a Great, Bright Future

I often find myself looking at a photo of my mother. It is the one my family posed for together with her when she came to Pyongyang, as a member of the second visiting group of separated families and relatives, in December last year.

Until a few years ago, I had had no hope of meeting my mother again. I began to hold a memorial service for my mother on her birthday four years ago.

At our meeting, my mother shed tears of happiness, saying she had never expected to see me again, either.

As far as I am concerned, I was the boatswain of the south Korean ship Tonglin 13 years ago.

Born as - the second of five children at Songhae Sub-County, Kanghwa County, Kyonggi Province in September Juche 40(1951), I suffered every sort of pains from my early years. I had been forced to work as a servant of a landlord, as a hand at a tile factory and as a tenant peasant. When I was 25 years old I began to work on the ship Tongjin, and in January Juche 76(1987) was caught red-handed while carrying out an espionage mission in the waters of the DPRK. Many of the crew, including me, had no idea that it was a spy ship. As we had been admirers of the

Kang Hui Gun.

DPRK, we decided to settle permanently in the north of our own free will.

The government of the DPRK accepted our request readily and provided us with nice homes, jobs and all kinds of necessities free of charge. I later married a kindhearted girl and had a dear son

named Hyon Mm. At that time, I was not aware of the care of the country for my life and destiny. Whenever I made a small achievement in my work, the country pinned a great order on my chest; it invited me to an important national conference, and took meticulous care of m1y life. Such concern helped me realize the true value of life and helped me to develop into a man who has been prepared to sacrifice himself for the country and the nation over the last 13 years. I came to meet my mother with a feeling of great pride.

Mother greeted me with a broad smile. She said she was feeling the happiest ever in her seventy years of life. "You're awfully indebted. I have no words to thank leader Kim Jong Il enough. Now that we have such a father of the nation, we Korean people have a great, bright future," she said repeatedly.

Kang Hui Gun
Former boatswain of the south Korean ship Tongjin

The Day Is Not Distant

Some time ago I went to Seoul as a member of the visiting group of separated families and relatives. Expecting to see my 73 year-old elder brother, whom I had parted with half a century before, I travelled with the fear that our meeting might be awkward, even though we were brothers. But the meeting ended all my worries.

After hearing about the past life of my brother, I told him about how I went over to the north, studied at university, became a Doctor of Science and an Assistant Professor, and was working as the head of a chair at a university. Caressing the orders and medals on my chest, he said he wanted to bow deeply before the respected leader Kim Jong Ii, who had looked after me and arranged our meeting of 50 years later. His children also touched the honours on my chest and asked to have photographs taken. It was really a family atmosphere.

Ha Jae Gvong.

The feelings of inseparable kinship welled up in my heart with fresh meaning.

In our dialogue, I noticed that my brother's oldest son's name was Song Jin, the same as my oldest son's. It was a terrible coincidence, another tragic happening to our family caused by the nation's division.

The visit was a good opportunity for me to understand the deep desire of our compatriots in the south for national reunification. The road from the airport to our hotel was heavily lined by Seoul citizens, who accorded us a warm welcome, waving their hands. Both when we arrived at and left the hotel, many hotel employees and citizens came out to greet us, shaking our hands to show their warm brotherly affection and giving great applause. The aspiration of the nation for reunification reached its peak at the banquet. One person started to sing the song "Our Wish Is Reunification" and all the participants chorused hand in hand. It was truly the scene of one nation, the miniature of one country.

That was the first time I knew the meaning of the expression that parting is far more difficult than meeting. But now that we were convinced that the day of reunification would soon come under the guidance of leader Kim Jong Il, we bid farewell with a smile. The image of my brother, his wife and children is still vivid in my mind. Our meeting will sooner or later lead to the reunion of all the Korean people, I am sure. I am determined to make the rest of my life a patriotic one, in order to hasten that day.

Assistant Professor Dr.
Ha Jae Gyong
Kim Chaek University of Technology

Fictitious Missile Threat

A high-ranking official at the European Union has claimed that the " Threat from north Korea", the subject of much debate in the United States, is " unrealistic".

A British university professor said that the Americans' concern about the " Missile threat " is exaggerated. He has shown that this issue is connected with political dynamics in the United States in no small measure.

Another relevant expert in Britain said he does not believe that the US's missile defence system is a suitable counter-measure, and asserted that the " Potential threat" by " rogue nations" is an exaggeration. In most cases it has been continued with the backing of defence industry corporations, he added.

An expert in national defence at the International Issues Research Institute in Britain stressed that " the threat of a US-targted ballistic missle attack" is nonexistent.

Rage of the Nation

THE United States' indiscreet policy of strangling the DPRK is evoking a whirl of rage among Korean people in the north, south and abroad.

Branding it as a scheme to throw a wet blanket over the maturing atmosphere of national reconciliation and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, many organizations and people from various social strata are joining the chorus of denunciation of the US policy.

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry made public in April a statement in connection with the joint wartime reinforcement rehearsal to be conducted by US and south Korean military authorities.

Saying that the Bush Administration, which has repeatedly espoused hardline policies towards the DPRK since its inauguration, has entered a reckless adventure to put its harsh words into practice, the spokesman denounced:

"What the US seeks in this provocative war exercise is to aggravate inter-Korean relations. With the situation on the Korean peninsula heading for reconciliation, cooperation, peace and reunification, it is trying to backpedal the peace process, dampen the ardent aspiration of the Korean nation for independent reunification and thus create a favourable atmosphere for achieving its ulterior design: domination of the whole of Korea.

"We will do our utmost to preserve peace and security on the Korean peninsula and open the door of reunification by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation. But we will resolutely fight against those who threaten our national sovereignty and will deal merciless retaliatory blows against them," he said.

Director Kim Yong Su of the Ministry of Chemical Industry said: The US's tough-dealing tactics will not work on us. We will punish the Americans who are swooping on us with daggers drawn with the sword of Juche.

"Firmly taking a rifle in one hand and a hammer in the other, all the workers under our ministry are speeding up production with the spirit of smashing the enemies.

" We will teach them a lesson about Juche Korea by dealing an annihilating blow in contingency."

Department director Pak Kyong Hun of the Central Committee of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League said: "The young Korean people will make the US enemies pay a thousand times for the indelible crimes inflicted upon our people."

Recently three civic organizations, including the Women's Association for Making Peace in South Korea and the Peace Network, issued a statement denouncing the US.

The statement said:

"It is unreasonable to reinforce the military forces at a time when an atmosphere of reconciliation and cooperation is filling the north and the south after the publication of the June 15 Joint Declaration."

Members from eight organizations, including the People's Action for Revision of the South Korea-US Status of Forces Agreement, staged an anti-US rally in front of the American embassy in Seoul. They strongly condemned the US for raising the fictitious "threat" from the north in order to win world supremacy and profit its weapons industry: They said it is using this as a pretext for establishing the Missile Defence system.

The rally was followed by an anti-US demonstration, in which slogans like "GIs, what are you doing on this land?", "GIs' arrogance makes us sick", "GIs, pull out at once from this land" rang out.

In their open message to the US, the South Headquarters of Pomminryon (National Alliance for the Country's Reunification), Jongukryonhap (National Alliance for Democracy and Reunification), and Hanchongryon (South Korean Federation of University Student Councils) denounced the US missile defence plan and warned the US to take to heart the truth that they will face the downhill road to ruin if they ignore the current reality.

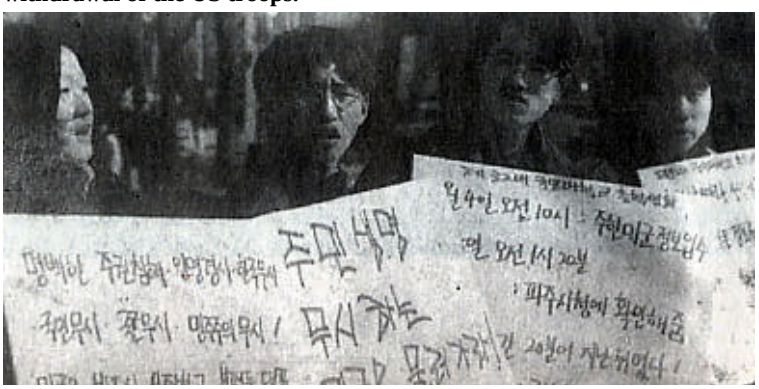
The Korean Christian Council of Churches, in its statement, severely criticised the "cold-war and anti-peace rhetoric of the US government that goes against the south-north reconciliation atmosphere and aggravates tension".

Kong Myong Chol, sociology professor at Seoul National University, attending a workshop on the situation, branded the US as the "designer of the plot to check the independent reunification desired by our nation and the troublemaker in the reunification process". He said angrily, "The heinous American military bases in this land are the hotbed of war, manslaughter and terror that will bring nuclear holocaust and disaster to our people. GIs are running amok in war rehearsals at barracks, ammunition depots, airports and shooting grounds in Tongduchon, Uijongbu, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon, Phyongthaek, Kunsan, Wonju, Seoul and other regions, taking the lives of innocent inhabitants. The bullets and shells from the war exercises are hurting local people almost every day."

The anti-Americanism of the

(To be continued on page 48)

South Korean students staging a demonstration in demand of the withdrawal of the US troops.



(National Alliance for the Country's

US Troops' Pull-out Is the First Consideration of All

The new century calls for the fair resolution of all disputes arising among nations on the principle of mutual respect, equality and reciprocity.

The present US administration, however, acts insolently. Moreover, they display a high-handed, almost tyrannical attitude towards the problem on the Korean peninsula.

US president Bush claimed: The DPRK deploys huge armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line; despite the improvement in north-south relations, there is no change in the large-scale military force of north Korea massed on the cease-fire line. Talking about the DPRK-US dialogue, US secretary of state Powell advocated that a reduction in the DPRK' s conventional arms should be discussed. Other official figures and top brass of the US administration are echoing their comments.

The US leaders are trying to shift the blame for the lack of progress in arms reduction on the Korean peninsula onto the DPRK. Their theory that no progress in arms reduction on the Korean peninsula is due to the DPRK is gangster-like sophistry and an astonishing lie. It is entirely because of the United States that there is no progress in arms cuts on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK-proposed arms cuts presupposes that the Korean people are not exposed to a military threat from the aggressive US imperialist forces.

The Korean people have never been freed from the threat of the US troops stationed in south Korea. The Americans are always watching for a chance to swallow the DPRK. Instead of learning lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war in the 1950s, they have never let up in their moves to invade the north, not only during the latter half of the 20th century, but even after the end of the Cold War. Over the past 10 years they have committed military actions against the DPRK over 438,000 times. This period was a succession of the critical moments when a war might have broken out.

We can never sit idle even for a moment, as the US is always waiting to pounce. The issue of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula is linked with the problem of the withdrawal of US forces from south Korea. It is impossible to achieve arms cuts on the Korean peninsula and ensure lasting peace and stability under the condition that US forces are present in south Korea and are committing moves of aggression and war.

The Bush administration, composed of hawks, has taken from the outset an extremely challenging stand to the DPRK, revealing its belligerent colour. It is intensifying its reckless hardline policy against the DPRK, prattling on about the non-existent "threat" from the north and branding it a "rogue state", "terrorism sponsor and "No.1 enemy".

As is known, in recent years there have been a series of positive developments in attempts to ease the hostile DPRKUS relations and normalize them. Multilateral DPRK-US conventions were held, signs of improvement in their relations became evident, and an atmosphere of stability and relaxation came to prevail on the Korean peninsula. All of this has come to nothing with the inauguration of the Bush administration. It set a stumbling block in front of DPRKUS relations, saying that it "will not hold a dialogue with the DPRK" and "will take a hard line towards the DPRK". In the final analysis, the DPRK-US relations in progress ran off the tracks.

The demand of the Bush administration for the reduction of the armed forces deployed near the Military Demarcation Line represents its sinister design to keep US troops stationed in south Korea as ever under a plausible excuse. At the same time, it seeks to strike and stifle the DPRK by surprise by creating a military free zone in this area.

The potential flashpoint of a war on the Korean peninsula depends entirely on the US troops occupying south Korea. It is a fact patently obvious to the public and a stern reality. It is well-known that US combat power in south Korea is north-targeted. Its mission is to carry through the second Korean war plan at the forefront of US strategy towards Korea. The US imperialists are beefing up their ultra modern war power in south Korea incessantly under the veil of "war deterrents" and "contingency reaction force" and further intensifying the operational power and combat readiness of US troops stationed~ in south Korea. All of this is intended to trigger off another Korean war.

Now that the process of improvement in DPRK-US relations has come to a halt and hostile relations resumed, the occupation of south Korea by US imperialist aggression troops presents a more serious threat than ever to peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the DPRK. The DPRK and the US are now in a state of hostility. If US troops provoke us first, hostilities will easily break out between the two. The danger of confrontation is growing rapidly.

The prevailing situation demands that primary concern should be given to the pull-out of US troops in our policy towards the US.

As regards the arms reduction on the Korean peninsula, we clarify that there is no need for US leaders to noisily talk about it. The issue of reductions in military forces in the north and south of Korea will be dealt with between themselves in the process of reunification by federal formula, after the complete withdrawal of US forces from south Korea.

If the United States truly wants disarmament and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should take such practical measures as withdrawing its troops from south Korea, prior to debating the issue of the "reduction in conventional forces" in the DPRK.This is a link of key importance to current DPRK-US relations. The US troops' pull-out from south Korea is the first consideration of all.

Returning toughness with super-toughness and fire with

The Dangerous Deployment of Forces for Reinvasion

The Japanese reactionaries hell-bent on overseas military invasion are stepping up their preparations for military operations against the DPRK, the first target of their attack. New task forces for Korean invasion and their equipment have been deployed in their major offensive bases.

The flying corps of F-2s developed as next generation support fighters began to carry out combat duties at the end of March. The F-2 flying corps of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force was formed at the Misawa base of Aomori Prefecture last October. The F-2, hailed as the "pillar of the air combat force in the 21st century", is the latest highly-efficient offensive fighter. The Japanese defence agency deployed 20 F-2s at the Misawa base up to this March, and its plan is to deploy 130 F-2s across Japan.

F-2s can enter the air space of the DPRK in a short time if they fly in a straight line from the Misawa base. The Japanese reactionaries have long studied a plan to bomb the missile bases of the DPRK, and they aim to use F-2s to do it. The deployment of F-2s in the Misawa base shows that the Japanese are waiting for the chance to launch their attack on the DPRK.

The assignment of the new submarine "Makisio" to the submarine combat unit also draws attention.

This submarine was transferred to the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force at the Kobe shipyard of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry last March. Japanese submarines are staging offensive operation exercises under the sea of Southeast Asia and the Pacific as well as around Japan. Japan is frantically trying to modernize and enlarge its naval and air forces and use its task forces worldwide. Its plan is to fire the first shot in its overseas invasion plan on the Korean peninsula.

The new minesweeper "Naoshima" has joined Japan's minesweeper unit and is now deployed at the Sasebo base, which proves its Korean reinvasion plan. The "Naoshima", with a greater mine-destruction capacity than older vessels, is the fourth minesweeper deployed at the Sasebo base. Sasebo, in Nagasaki Prefecture of western Japan, is the gateway to the Korean peninsula. During the last Korean war, many US ships and vessels attacked the DPRK with Sasebo as their sailing base. At the time, navymen of old Japan carried out most of the mine-sweeping operations for the Inchon and Wonsan landings. The deployment of the minesweeper unit of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force at Sasebo is something very unusual. The busy deployment of the DPRK-targeted Japanese forces is not unrelated to US operations to stifle the DPRK. It is in fact closely connected with them.

This year, the command of the US minesweeper detached fleet was set up at Sasebo. The US formed an amphibious fleet with amphibious attack ships and vessels, and minesweepers deployed at Sasebo. They are frequently staging landing operation exercises against the DPRK with the Japanese naval force, while exploring the waterway to it. The Japanese reactionaries are fully preparing for pushing their troops into the Korean front as shock forces. They seek to pave a highway for their invasion of Asia and the rest of the world through their Korean reinvasion.

The Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force made highly-efficient pursuit vessels and formed a "special alert unit" to deal with "workships" and deployed them at many bases near the East Sea of Korea, which claims attention. This is intended to spark a military conflict using the excuse of chasing the "workships" and pave the way to Korean reinvasion.

Japanese Self-Defence Forces are frantic in their war preparations.

There is no country around Japan which tries to invade or threaten it. The Japanese arms buildup and war preparations are a great obstacle to peace and security in this region.

This shows that Japan is one of the major forces of aggression threatening Asian peace and security. Japan's reinvasion will only bring its self-destruction.

Kim Sun Ryong.

---

fire-this is our revolutionary principle and mode of action. We regard national pride and dignity as our life and soul. Clearly, if our national pride is hurt an dour Republic is given a challenge, we will never tolerate it.

The Bush administration should see squarely the essence of this issue, and the actual state of affairs, and withdraw their forces of imperialist aggression from south Korea forthwith.

Painstaking Endeavours to Restore Unity of Arab Nation

In March, the 13th summit of the Arab States League was held in Amman, Jordan.

Present were the heads of state and government and high-ranking representatives of its 22 member nations, and delegates of international organizations.

The participants called upon the Arab states to stand by Palestine and fight in unity against the aggression and provocations of Israel.

The final statement and Amman Declaration were made public.

The declaration expressed full support for the struggle to regain the legitimate rights of the peoples of Palestine, Syria and Lebanon and called upon Arab states to strive to terminate sanctions against Iraq.

The recent convention was the focus of the world's attention, as it was held under conditions which have made the situation in the Middle East more complex.

The peace process in the Middle East has been in the doldrums since last year.

In particular, the pilgrimage of Sharon, the Rikud Party leader and premier of Israel, to the Holy Land of Islam in Jerusalem in September last year, gave rise to a clash between Palestine and Israel and the ensuing tragedy. Owing to the crackdown of Israeli occupationist troops, hundreds of Palestinians were killed and scores of people injured. Casualties among Palestinians continue to be reported.

The problem of Palestine is the matter of key importance in the peace process in the Middle East. It is now getting more and more complicated.

In the morning of April 10, Israeli troops again launched rocket attacks on many Palestiman offices in the Gaza Strip, causing about 20 casualties. On the 12th, they drove tanks toward the Rapah Palestinian refugees' camp in Gaza, opening artillery fire and destroying part of an Islamic temple. Over a few months, more than 20,000. Palestimans were injured and about 6,000 were arrested or imprisoned.

Afterwards, Israeli troops clamped down on Palestinians out in demonstrations in Ramalali city, wounding 26. They drove tanks and bulldozers, randomly destroying Palestinian police stations, shops and dwelling houses.

Since the Amman summit, Israeli troops' atrocities have become more evident.

The Defence Minister of Israel proclaimed that "preemptive and retaliatory strikes will continue".

All Arab nations convened a conference for peace in the Middle East and made public a declaration. But Israeli forces responded with air-raids and bombarded Palestine and Lebanon—on April 14 a fighter was sent to fire missiles on the southern area of Lebanon and dozens of shells rained down on several villages. At dawn on April 16, Israeli jets raided a radar station in the territory of Lebanon, —this is a never-to-be-condoned act, indeed.

Many countries of the world made public statements lashing out at the barbarities of the Israeli forces and extending support and encouragement to the struggle of the Arab people.

In a statement, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DPRK, said that strong support and solidarity will be given to the righteous cause of Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab people for the fair and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

Peace and stability in the Middle East has now been gravely endangered.

This state of affairs demands that the leaders of all Arab states settle differences in views, restore unity, save the situation in the Middle East through joint efforts and hasten the peace process in this region.

The conference held in March was the first one since the 12th summit in Morocco in 1983.

Since then, a series of successes have been achieved.

But nobody knows when their sincere efforts will bear fruit. This is because the current US administration, posing as a "fair mediator" in the peace process of Middle East, stands by and protects Israel, pursuing biased policies. The US administration openly proclaimed Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and when Israeli fighters bombed the targets in Lebanon, the US was the only state which supported it. All this casts a shadow over the peace process in the Middle East.

Only when Arab states fight staunchly, in firm unity and close cooperation with each other, will their painstaking endeavours bring forth peace in the region.

Grand Seminar on National

Reunification

A grand seminar on national reunification took place at Mt. Kumgang on June 15, the 1st anniversary of the North-South Joint Declaration, amid great expectations and concern at home and abroad.

Present at the seminar were more than 200 representatives of political parties and social organizations of the north including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Korean Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Kim 11 Sung Socialist Youth League, the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Also present were more than 200 representatives of political parties and organizations of the south including the Democratic Party for New Millennium, the Grand National Party, the Democratic Workers' Party, the South Headquarters of Pomminryon (National Alliance for the Country's Reunification), the South Headquarters of Pomchonghakryon (National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification), Hanchongryon (South Korean Federation of University Student Councils), the All-People Council for National Reconciliation and Cooperation, the Reunification Solidarity for the Implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and Peace on the Korean Peninsula, and the seven-religion troupe.

Twenty joint representatives from different regions abroad including a delegation of Koreans in Japan and more than 250 people of various occupations were on hand as observers.

The seminar held on the theme "June 15 Joint Declaration and Nation's Tasks", emphasized the significance of the historic Pyongyang meeting of the two leaders of the north and the south and the June 15 Joint Declaration, and expressed the unanimous will to vigorously promote its implementation with the concerted efforts of all Koreans for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Participants in the seminar were united in stressing that the declaration is aimed at independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and is the joint programme and landmark of national reunification to be held fast to by our nation in the new century.

The seminar held amidst the nation's surging ardour for reunification adopted a joint communique on the grand seminar and a joint statement denouncing the Japanese authorities for trying to distort history.

The seminar gives great impetus to the fellow countrymen in their grand reunification march to glorify this year as the year of opening the door of reunification with their joint efforts.

(Continued from page 44)

south Korean people was manifestly demonstrated in an opinion poll about attitudes towards America conducted by 'Seoul National University professors among 2,000 citizens. Most respondents answered that "the US is neither a friendly nation nor a colleague". In particular, to the question of who they regard as the first of the listed foreigners they do not want to allow entry to south Korea, they unanimously singled out the Americans.

"Oppose the American moves of war and economic invasion," "Let us force the US troops out and reunify the country!"—such slogans are shouted all across the land. Journals Mal, Ku, and Shin Dong-A and newspapers Han gyore Shinmun and Tong-A Ilbo and other media carry articles on the outrageous conduct of the US.

Han gyore Shinmun wrote in its editorial "Notice to the US Hardliners" that if US policy towards the Korean peninsula is implemented in the style of the Cold War confrontation and thus turns out to be an obstacle to the reigning opportunity for reconciliation, cooperation and peace, the US will hardly be able to avoid fierce resistance and denunciation from Koreans.

The demand for driving out the US occupation forces from south Korea is strongly voiced among overseas Koreans, too.

A prominent overseas figure, Kwon 0 Hyon, said that the "principle of north-south cooperation and independence" stipulated in the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration "is incompatible with south Korea-US cooperation and the US military presence in south Korea."

Pressman Kim Mm Ung, resident in the US, raised a question in his newspaper article "What does the American existence mean to us?", and answered: "The bombing drills by the Gis at the Maehyang-ri training ground, the incessant crimes committed by US troops, and all other US threats to the safety and security of the people are enough to teach us that the US forces are either troops of occupation or colonial forces."

Chairman Kwak Tong Ui of an organization of Korean residents in Japan for democracy and reunification remarked that the US's hostile manoeuvres against the DPRK are a manifestation of the savage nature of the US to crush with force those nations that are disobedient to it. He stressed the need to safeguard our land and our nation from the American plots of war with our own efforts.

Chairwoman Kim Ii Sun of the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan disclosed that not one of the criminal acts committed by the US imperialists against south Korean women over the last half a century, including manslaughter, has ever been brought to justice for punishment. All Korean women, whether in the north, south or abroad, must rise as one to stop the American troops staying in our land and committing outrages, harassing, violating and even taking the lives of our sisters and daughters.

The anti-American struggle involves all the Koreans in the north, south and abroad—this is the inevitability of history. No force can check this struggle.

A grand seminar on national reunification took place on Mt. Kumgang to mark the first anniversary of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration